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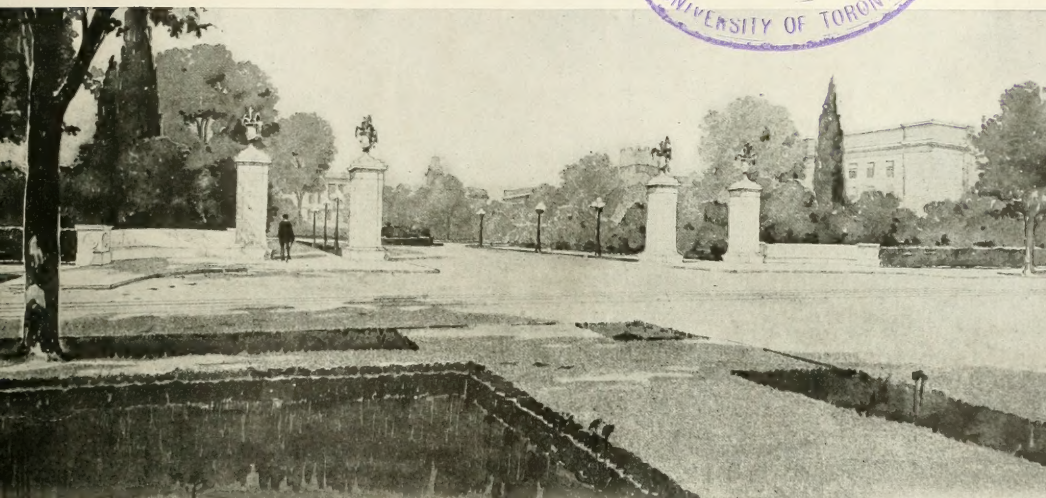


OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MONTHLY

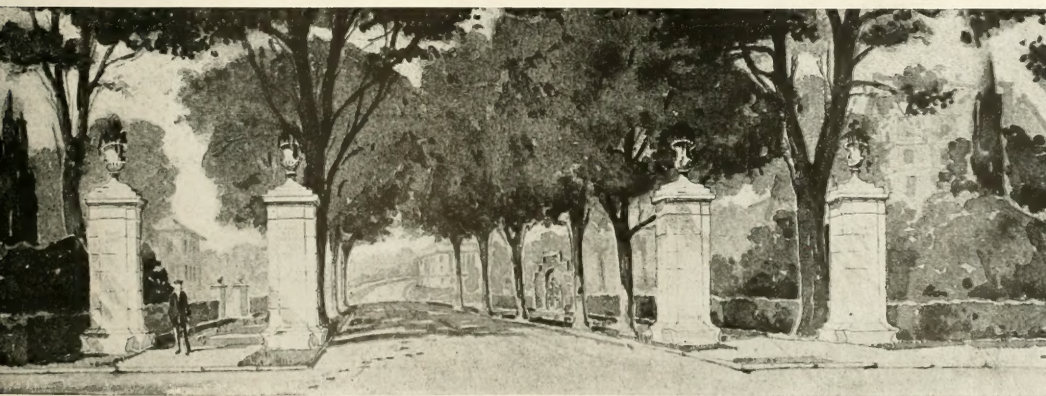
JULY, 1914¹⁵
Vol. VI :: No. 1-3

475, 6-10

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION
AT COLUMBUS



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Ohio State University Monthly

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION



Published at Columbus in October, November, December, January,
February, March, April, May, June and July

JOSEPH S. MYERS, '87, Editor
J. H. Galbraith, '83, Associate

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LOWRY FRANCIS SATER, '95-'97
President of the Ohio State University Association

Ohio State University Monthly

Volume VI

July, 1914

Number 1

EVENT AND COMMENT

ANOTHER COMMENCEMENT

Passed into history has the thirty-seventh commencement of Ohio State University. Over 650 men and women received the degrees for which they have struggled with more or less earnestness, now going forth to win bread and butter and fame for themselves, and to do honor to the great University which they own as Alma Mater.

The bestowal of diplomas, however, is only one of the many events of the modern commencement week, for more and more it has come to be the time of rallying and reunion for friends and former students. As is perhaps natural with a comparatively young institution, Ohio State has been a little slow in enjoying this privilege, but thanks to the Association there has been an awakening in the last two or three years so that now we can hold our own with the best of them when it comes to showing zeal and enthusiasm for the University. Those old grads who have been returning faithfully all the years, note with pleasure the change in the atmosphere, and rejoice.



THE NEW FEATURES

Several new events marked the week this year. The special effort that was made to have on the campus the parents of the graduating class was the result of somebody's happy thought, and will undoubtedly prove a fixture. Of course, in the past years many hundreds of relatives have been present to enjoy the closing exercises, but never before have plans been made for their entertainment.

And then the two concerts by the new University Choral Union in the Armory. The thou-

sands who heard the oratorio were convinced that there is splendid material in the University, and the arguments for the establishment of a school of music received new support if such be needed.

The new event of Alumni Day was the "Open House" in the Union, Tuesday evening, and it was all that its promoters hoped for. As an informal social gathering, it brought together young and old graduates and their families, together with members of the faculty. The entire Union was brought into service, and there was not a corner of it that did not add its mite to the pleasure of the evening.

For the first time, the Association undertook to follow the lead of other colleges in arranging for quinquennial reunions of classes. Those that celebrated were, '79, '84, '89, '94, '99, '04, '09. Another year the plan will be better understood and a larger representation secured. It was the 25th for '89, and according to custom the class had a position of honor at the exercises on Wednesday.



LET ALL PULL TOGETHER

The man at the editor's desk is new on the job and that is the reason he feels entirely competent to give plenty of good advice on everything that comes under his eye, and probably some things that do not. However, he is not going to give it all in this number of the *Monthly*, for he hopes to have a hand in those of the next school year.

There is one thing that should be said here, however, not that it is new or original, but because

it is old. It is, simply, that the University needs the everlasting help of its friends as long as it continues to stand for the best in education, as it is striving to do today. It is not perfect. Indeed, it is making mistakes and always will, as long as it is in human hands. Find me the man who is perfect, and he can have the editor's desk forthwith. Or perhaps he might get a chair in the board of trustees, not to mention other places about the campus.

It is unquestionably true that the people want Ohio to have its State University one of the greatest institutions in the country, and this wish is bound to be realized. To advance its interests, to raise its standards where they need raising, to inspire its students, to fit them not only for making a living, but also for good citizenship—these are a few of the ideals of practical and theoretical educators. How to realize them is a problem that is before every man and woman who is in the work in any capacity.

This University needs the help and constructive criticism of all its friends, and it calls on them for united effort. The Association is organized for this sort of constructive work. The hurrah business has its part, the cheer leader does a big work, but unless he is leading his cohorts on to something worth while, he himself is not worth while. This Association of former students has built up a splendid machine and has set the wheels going. Like other human institutions it has made mistakes and is going to make some more, for you know the man who doesn't make mistakes doesn't do anything.

We want every Ohio State man and woman to get behind this work. One way to start is to come to the meetings at commencement time and take part in the business that is going forward. Keep informed and then you will be in a position to give intelligent advice and direction. The Association needs you, and what is more important, your University needs you.

You have heard this all before, many a time, and you are likely to hear it again. If it doesn't apply to you, it won't hurt you, even if it does bore you. If it does apply, call the man at the desk anything you please, but do the part you know you should do.

MILLIONS FOR THE UNIVERSITY

"I am going to ask the legislature next session for a million and a half for buildings and equipment for the University, in fact I may raise the figure to two millions before the snow flies, for my heart is beating faster than it was."

This was the inspiring message brought by President Thompson to the alumni at the Association luncheon on Tuesday, and it is necessary to say that the announcement was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, or that the Association pledged its united support? The Association, since the March conference, has been laying plans for such a great work as this, for steps have already been taken to organize every county to assist the legislature in measures for the advancement of Ohio State, as will be seen by reference to the speech of President Sater at the annual meeting, as published elsewhere in this issue.

This project was one of the great achievements of the administration of President Storer, and it will be carried to a successful conclusion by the new administration. Hearty co-operation has already been pledged in many counties of the state and all will fall into line.



ANOTHER WONDER OF WORLD

"The most striking phenomenon in higher education in the present generation is the rapid development of state universities."

This is a sentence from the report made by four distinguished college presidents, among them, our own prexy, in regard to the enlargement of the campus of the University of Nebraska by removing it outside the city of Lincoln. To those who have made even the most casual study of the subject, the phenomenon is more than striking—it is stunning. Problems in education that were undreamed of a generation or less ago, are being met today, often the solution being confessedly of the makeshift character.

A college of a few hundred students, taking a few prescribed courses, and a university with a student body of 5,000 or 10,000—what a striking, stunning, staggering difference! Small wonder that there should be mistakes made, schismatic

differences of opinions, revolutionary changes of methods. It would indeed be strange if there were not bitter criticism and acrimonious charges shuttlecock fashion, especially since a state university is a public institution. You know it has been humorously said that every man thinks he knows how to run a hotel and a newspaper. Why not say the same thing for the University?



THANKS TO STORER

Entirely deserved was the vote of thanks given to the retiring president, Norman W. Storer, at the annual meeting. Like his predecessors, Ralph D. Mershon and Halbert E. Payne, he did a large constructive work for the Association which has been passing through its critical years. The outstanding achievement of Mr. Storer's administration was the March Conference at which reports were made by all the deans of the University, showing the progress and needs of the several colleges. But even more far-reaching was the appointment of the committee on organization of the state, an account of whose work was given by the chairman, Mr. Sater, at the annual meeting.



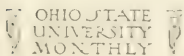
CHIMES AND GATEWAYS

Owing to the enforced absence of Prof. W. H. Siebert, '88, who has charge of the plans for building the gateways, no formal report was made of the progress of the project, but this *Monthly* contains pictures of the plans that have been adopted as a result of competition. The Patriarchs a year ago pledged their support, and there is no reason to believe the gateways will not be erected. These, with the chimes, the fund for which was completed by the class of '14, will be beautiful additions to the campus.



MOVIES OF THE PAGEANT

Moving pictures of the wonderful pageant on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary in 1913 were made and the films will be loaned to local associations who may desire to show them at their meetings.



APPRECIATION OF PREXY

Evidences of the appreciation of President Thompson's splendid work for the University, and the love and esteem in which he is held were plentiful during commencement week, not only on the part of the returning graduates, but among the student body. The great importance of his achievements during the 15 years of his administration is more and more apparent. Emphasis may well be laid on this part of the resolutions adopted by the Association at its annual meeting:

"This Association hereby pledges to President Thompson its heartiest co-operation and united support in his efforts toward the realization and accomplishment of the wide-visioned plans he has for the advancement and upbuilding of our Alma Mater."



MORE COLLEGES ADDED

Ohio State has now full fledged colleges of medicine and dentistry, marking another step in the building of a great University. The thousands of graduates of the old schools that are now a part of Ohio State are already showing their interest in the new relationship, and many of them have joined the Association of alumni and ex-students. All are eligible, whether graduates of Starling, Ohio Medical, Columbus, or Starling-Ohio.



ARE YOU ORGANIZED?

Readers are requested to examine the lists of officers of local associations as published in the *Monthly* and make report to the editor of any corrections that should be made. And if any reader lives in a town where there is no organization he is deputized to form an organization at once, and send in the names of the officers.



EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

One of the objects of the Association is to assist its members in obtaining employment, or in bettering their positions. During the past year this was done in a number of instances, and the secretary announces that his office will do all it can in this direction.

The Baccalaureate Sermon

By President William Ozley Thompson

The opening event of commencement week was the baccalaureate service held in the Armory Sunday afternoon, June 14. The entire graduating class, arranged by colleges, and clad in caps and gowns, occupied the center of the auditorium, which was entirely filled by faculty and friends of the seniors and of the University. The University Glee Clubs, men and women, rendered the music, conducted by A. R. Barrington. A solo in the anthem was sung by W. D. Barrington, '09.

President Thompson's sermon follows:

"Where there is no vision the people perish."—Proverbs 29, 18.

This proverb, like most proverbs, is a pithy statement suggesting at once a careful observation upon human experience. The supreme issue here is that of humanity—of all the people. The proverb clearly intimates that this issue fails when there is no leadership due to the enlightenment and perspective that comes from a soul with a vision to see in true perspective the permanent interests of the people.

In the old age of Eli the priest and the boyhood of Samuel, we read the comment upon the times—"there was no open vision." The degenerate days of that period were due in no small degree to the fact that for a time there had been no Deborah, the prophetess; no Judge; no Gideon to declare the counsel of God and thus save the people from decline. The sons of Eli were a shame, supplementing the father's weakness with their gross and vulgar vices.

The prophets, who as their title suggests, spoke for God, were men with a clear vision upon the themes and the times and declared their messages to the people. They were the spiritual leaders who saved the people. They came as the Reformers of their day declaring the counsel of God. Their great function was to arouse the people from lethargy and sloth into a desired and necessary activity as a means of public salvation. In a very large sense they were the pathfinders who blazed the way to better things.

That you may be sure that this function is in no sense exceptional, let me direct you to the prophet Joel, who, in describing the redemption thereof, says that "your young men shall see visions, and upon the servants and the hand maids in those days will I pour out my spirit." Thus a prophet speaking in the name of God tells us that in the day of great things—in the day of Jehovah—the young men should see visions. Here clearly is set out the leadership due to the influence of the spirit of God working upon the minds and hearts of the young men.

It is not necessary to waste time in defining words. Evidently here is not only a text, but scores of them, and both supplemented by human experience, teaching us that it is the person with a clear eye, a discerning mind, a far sighted vision of the truth with the power to express it and the moral courage to declare it, who is the leader and saviour of all the people.

It were an easy task to catalogue the experience of the races of the earth under these men of vision. It was Noah who by his vision became a stern preacher of righteousness, rebuked his generation and by his faith saved the world. It was Abraham, who with the vision full before him, went out not knowing whither he went, but became the leader of his people and the father of many nations.

It was Joseph's vision of the truth that sustained him, and that in his old age led him to give commandment concerning his bones, that they be buried in Egypt. The significance of this is that it enabled this young dreamer to cling to the best ideals of his family. While a captive servant, he sat next to the throne and became the Redeemer of his brethren who had put him away in a moment of jealousy and anger.

After years, we read of Moses the great law giver, who doubtless was the most constructive character of his day. The key to this man's whole career is written in one short sentence—"he endured as seeing Him who is invisible." It was this vision

of God that kept Moses true and enabled him to develop and construct what in his day was the most enlightened, the most liberal, and the most humane government in the world. It was his vision that transformed the slave-like brickmakers under Pharaoh into the triumphant dwellers in Canaan.

In another manner the vision of the prophet Isaiah lifted the people out of the darkness, saved them from their sins and imbedded in their lives and in their songs the hope of Israel.

David, so thoroughly human—more than once grossly wicked—nevertheless the constructive king and sweet singer of Israel, prepared the way for the glory of Solomon's kingdom, and from that day has led his people and all the peoples of the earth by his beautiful vision of spiritual things into the green pastures and beside the still waters. So true is this that it may be literally said that of David's leadership there shall be no end.

Shall I speak of that bold and rugged preacher of righteousness, John the Baptist, who with a new vision of sin and repentance proclaimed the Kingdom of God until thousands turned from sin unto God?

Or shall I speak of Paul, who in obedience to the Damascus vision became the heroic leader of his day, the foremost advocate of liberty, the greatest missionary of the centuries, and a writer who by his logic, has along with Plato ruled the thinking of twenty centuries? It was this man's *re-created vision of God* that made him the most cosmopolitan citizen of his generation and stamped upon the face of all the then known world and as far west as Spain, an ineffaceable impression. He has not only led the world, but immortalized himself in its thought and imbedded himself in the affections of all lovers of liberty and of God.

But these examples from Holy Writ do not exhaust the story of a vision-saved world. Every country and every generation has had its prophet. Has not Runnymede stood for these seven centuries as a beacon light of liberty affirming the rights of the people more and more unto the perfect day? Ask yourself whether Monfort and the rise of the English Parliament came as the result of a vision opened to the people. Inquire whether the American government came as a vision of a great democracy shining through the brain of a Jefferson, with a Declaration of Independence, or through the constructive statesmanship of an Alexander Hamilton and his contemporaries as expressed in the Constitution of the State of the Union.

Every cause has had its leaders with a vision, whether it be a Garrison, a Wendell Phillips, an Abraham Lincoln, a John B. Goff, a Frances Willard, a Longfellow or a Whittier. Indeed American history has been a series of wonderful achievements in which the visions of our leaders in religion, in politics, in science, in business, in education, in world building and in world saving, have lifted us out of the miry clay—put our feet upon the rock establishing our way.

More than we realize these leaders with their inspiring visions and achievements have helped us to interpret life. It means more to sing sweetly since Jenny Lind sang; it means more to be a great jurist, since John Marshall interpreted the Constitution; it means more to be a great Constitutional lawyer, since Daniel Webster; it means more to be a hero since Livingstone explored Darkest Africa; it means more to be a great preacher, since Spurgeon, Beecher or Phillips Brooks. Indeed all life gets its richest interpretations from the experience of these men of vision.

I am glad to say, by way of encouragement, that in the providence of God, this has always been a hospitable work to the young. Some, like Gladstone, in old age have been men of achievement and of vision to the end. We could wish it might always be so, but we should not forget that the visions of the young have often led us. Victor Hugo was recognized by the French Academy at fifteen; Bossart, the eloquent French preacher, charmed his audiences at sixteen; at seventeen, Michael Angelo had won fame, and Alexander Hamilton had commanded the attention of the country. Bryant had written "Thanatopsis" at nineteen; Galileo had won the secret of the swinging lamp in the Pisa Cathedral at the same age. William Wilberforce was in Parliament at twenty-one; Alexander Pope had won distinction by his essay on Criticism at sixteen. The great Civil War in this country was fought by boys, both in blue and gray. Today the world is open to the youth of the land, with a beckoning hand provided always that the youth has a vision to lead us on to better things.

May I now particularize somewhat upon this theme and turn our thought to the leadership and service to which the vision of education beckons the youth of today.

First of all let it not be overlooked that the whole process of education is dealing with the interpretation of the vision. Our professors are often thought of as dreamers and men with visions. To me this is a distinct compliment. I could wish

that more of them had a brighter vision even. The real issue between the student and the teacher is usually that of vision. What can he see? That practically settles the level of his achievement. It is fatal in mathematics or science to say you cannot see it. No scientific spirit ever went beyond his vision—that is, his power to visualize the invisible. No person can read history without an imagination equal to the poet's vision. Education is chiefly an eye opening process.

In more sober terms we say that education should do certain well defined things; first it should liberate the mind and give it freedom, power and strength. Incidentally this intellectual achievement enables us to control our hands as when we learned our penmanship. This was the world's skilled service in manual training and dexterity, but our chief acquisition was not in the hand, but in the brain that learned to coordinate the hand with the head. So indeed of all our skill, whether it be in agriculture, engineering or any form of human industry, the final result is to be interpreted not in terms of physical achievement or of skill, or in the terms of our vocations, but in the terms of the intellect, for this is a world of ideas and of ideals as truly as a world of material assets.

In addition to this liberating of the mind, education may be said to liberalize the soul. Here is where the sympathies are broadened, the horizon of life widened. We, by education, are relieved from pettiness and our narrowness. We are made more hospitable to the truth. By the very enlargement of mind and soul, that comes from our dealing with the poetic visions of science and literature, our affections are won away from the less worthy to the more worthy. We begin to see the beauty of holiness and the beauty of truth, because a proper perspective enables us to see the world of men—of ideas—of things—all in a normal relation. This is precisely what the practical man is trying to say when he calls for a man in his business who has a vision. He wants a man who, standing at the foot of a mountain can yet visualize the whole landscape with its rivers, valleys and activities in all their completeness. As the engineer would say—he should be able to look at the world of man and action and read it just as you would read and interpret a blue print of a great landscape. The one is engineering imagination; the other is Spiritual vision. These are essentially one and the same thing. Incidentally, one is a vision of the handiwork of man; the other a vision of the handiwork of God. With these two funda-

mental conceptions of education before us, namely, that of liberating or freedom, and that of liberalizing or enlargement, you have the "open vision" that will save the people.

For purposes of illustration, let me remind you of some of these uplifting visions that have kept the world from perishing.

First of all is the vision of God; the seeing of the invisible. I risk nothing in saying that through all the centuries the thought of God has been the most universal and most profoundly influencing thought in the experience of the races. Around the idea of God has gathered all our conceptions of perfection; of power; of character and of excellence. Thus, as our ideals have cleared, and our grasp of the ideas has strengthened, the races have come into a better apprehension of the world itself. It has always been true that our knowledge of workmanship has aroused our interest in the workman, but no less is it true that when we have seen and known the inventor, the manufacturer or the leader, we are the better able to understand the workmanship. This is why we love to see our great leaders and pioneers in new fields. They beget in us a new interest and enable us the more accurately to interpret the achievements. In a most important sense the world's vision of God has saved it from perishing because through it we have been able to interpret his world of men and of forces.

In the earlier days, scholars were accustomed to study the machinery in order to prove that there must have been a machinist. The watch was the proof of the watchmaker, just as the painting was undoubtable evidence of the artist. No well ordered intelligence in these days, viewing the world enlarged ten thousand times by the microscope and the telescope, or the world of relations enlarged by the vision of men with spiritual discernment who have widened the areas of human activity, wastes any energy or time in doubting whether God is and whether this is God's world under the sway of law or love. The supreme human question is not how to live without our neighbor, but how to live with him. So indeed the supreme question of the modern world is, not how to live without God—but how to live with Him.

Just as this vision of God has cleared up in the minds of men, we have turned toward the light. We have reformed, and often revolutionized our thinking as to men and duty; as to life and service; old things have passed away and all things have become new.

Have you ever stood upon a mountain top at the rising of the sun and witnessed the flood of light and beauty sweep across the range of your vision? If so, I dare say that if never before, you were at that moment reverent and thoughtful. In some such way on the mountain tops of human experience, when a new vision of God fills the soul, there is flung out before us a new vision of beauty. Men have been transformed into the likeness of God. The drudgery of duty becomes the privilege of service. All the world takes on a new beauty because the sun of righteousness has arisen with healing in his wings to give us the light of the knowledge of the glory of God.

But next to the vision of God is the vision of humanity. The most important single unit in the world is the individual. Next to God stands man. But under God, the next great vision is the vision of the greatest creation, that of humanity. It has been said of Jesus that he rediscovered humanity; that his teachings were such as to reveal a new humanity to itself. He so universalized his teaching that no one thinks of him as bound by limits of time, nationality or local experience. He attempted no revolution in the forms of government. He made no attack upon the forms of worship in the Synagogue. He gave no approval to the prejudices of men as expressed in their formal conventions that separated them into favored or less favored classes. He spared not when denouncing sham hypocrisy, falsehood and deceit in the affairs of men. On the other hand, he did proclaim the law of love. His sermon on the Mount proclaims the principles that would create a political revolution the world over. In it he sets a new and higher standard of personal and social morality. His teachings by parable and by precept are permeated with the importance and supremacy of the truth in all human affairs. Righteousness was the foundation of all government and of all conduct. The law of love expressed in human sympathy and service was the regulating principle in society. His consideration for the needy, whether the need was expressed through physical limitations or pain, through infirmities of mind and body, or through ignorance of the truth and thirst for knowledge, was such as to command the attention of rulers and cause the common people to hear him gladly. His human interests seem to have absorbed his time and service. The world long thought of him as the revelation of God to men and expressed the belief that in him dwelt all the fulness of the God-head bodily. Inevitably

it came to see that he was the revelation of humanity as well. Humanity has never been quite the same since the teaching of Jesus became common and universal. This twentieth century is trying to interpret all affairs in accord with the spirit of his teaching. All our humanitarian movements, our changed attitude in government and concerning the functions of the State in directing government, owe their enthusiasm to the spread of the spirit of his teaching as to our duty toward our neighbor. Our social service, our modern philanthropies owe their existence to the new view of humanity now current. This new vision of humanity has stirred the world upon all questions relating to welfare of the race. We have come to see that we cannot be true to ourselves and be indifferent to our neighbor. Our citizenship will hardly pass muster in these days if we close our ears and our hearts to the appeals that come to us from human beings, human institutions, human suffering, human toil—in fact from any place where humanity has any existence or interest. This enlarged conception of citizenship is due to the vision of a new humanity. Our Cosmopolitan Club has for its motto: "Above all nations—humanity." That was not an accident. It is one of the indexes of our time nowhere so well expressed as in our universities—that the interests of humanity are supreme over all local, conventional or narrow interests. It is a prophecy of the breaking down of race prejudice among men and among the nations, and the coming in of the larger conception of a world citizenship, in which humanity rather than national boundaries will be the bond of unity.

This new humanity will steadily modify our ideals and our practices. Governments may retain their forms, but they will change their spirit. The institutions of society from the church on through the school house, the reformatory to the penitentiary will feel the effects when the vision of humanity that comes from a clear conception of our relation to God has its natural and orderly development. This vision brings new hope to the world and by this hope we are saved.

In the third instance let me suggest the new vision of life as another teaching from text. In the hour of temptation, Jesus said: "It is written, man shall not live by bread alone." So long as that conception prevails, man is in a starving condition. No amount of "bread alone" will satisfy the hunger of the human soul. Life cannot be interpreted solely in terms of things material. Man must be more than a bread winner and more than

a bread consumer. The tendency in these days among some to interpret life chiefly by its so called earning power is in danger of ignoring entirely the greater issue. It must be conceded that the organization of modern industry in the interest of efficiency has forgotten in part the human element and thinks too frequently of labor only, just as a great university is prone to think of a student as number five in section B of a large division of student units rather than of human beings. It is important that life be not formalized out of existence.

The supremacy of other than material interests is always a much needed vision if the people are to be saved from groveling in the dust.

Solomon long ago said: "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." This was no protest against a full dinner pail, but it declared plainly that there were better things. This is no easy lesson to learn. So long as there are others who possess more gold or money, more of place and power, we feel the pressure to labor intensely for the meat that perishes, or for the ambitions that consume. Will it refresh you or weary you to think that your income is many times that of Shakespeare when he wrote his plays? How would you like to live for one week on the simple fare of Homer who produced the greatest epic in the world?

Evidently people do not need better houses, better clothing, better food or better ventilation even in order to do good work. It is the vision of life that will save us. If we are to be the mere servants of our appetites sharply whetted by unnatural and artificial standards of living; or if we are to put chief emphasis upon the love of display and of personal vain glory, then the achievements in learning, in science, in art, in music and in all that makes life uplifting will be forgotten. There will be no vision and the people will perish.

History so illuminates this text that we cannot call the roll even of the men who have saved the people with their vision. In the field of pure and applied science you may think of Fulton with steamboats; of Howe with his sewing machines; of Morse with his telegram; of Whitney with his cotton gin; of Cyrus Field with his ocean cable; of Edison with his electricity; of Kock and Pasteur with their discoveries, or of Bell with his telephone. In all these experiences the vision has aroused the lovers of Science and brought the people to a new level. No mere material view of life has ever saved the world. The pyramids are still here—

but the people are gone. The vision was lost—the people have perished. The necessity for this vision of life cannot be too much urged. The individual who lacks it will soon find himself on the dreary prairies of monotony. How can a man earn his daily bread in the monotonous grind of the modern factory and still be saved except by an intellectual, social and spiritual outlook that fills the day with a satisfying thought? The specialized job toward which all modern industry seems to be moving needs the vision of something else than the job, if the men are to be saved. The problem of leisure among the well-to-do suggests the need of a vision to save them from the grosser and vulgar tendencies so abounding in unemployed energy.

The weary *ennui* in modern life is often due to this lack of vision. To such people life has never had a large interpretation. For all the good they do, or think, they might as well be Indians fishing on the river bank. This great continent was surrendered by a people who lacked a vision, to a people whose visions have been the prophecy of all modern progress. In the olden days Canaan was similarly surrendered by an unworthy people to an aspiring people who following the pillar of cloud by day and of the fire by night, had caught the vision of their great leader, Moses.

If anywhere in this world, life shall be properly interpreted, we should expect to find it among educated people. Here associating with men of vision—with the best thought of all the ages—with the ideal and the real—with the theoretical and the practical, we should be able to see things as they really are and interpret life in terms of abiding values.

Another suggestion comes to me in the vision of service. I have imagined an orderly progress here. First the vision of God as the great uplift of the race. Second the vision of humanity as the great inspiration; third the vision of life as the important asset, and now the vision of service as the chief opportunity in which life may express itself.

Service is at once the world's constant need and the individual's inviting opportunity. No universal a condition should never be interpreted in terms of odium. Unfortunately the world has too often classified service in such a way as to degrade men. There is no life so complete that it cannot be enriched by service. There is no service so insignificant or so uninviting that it will not furnish an opportunity for some human being to grow better by rendering it. If there is then,

any person upon whom we should put a premium, I should say it belongs to him who is ready to render service at any time, in any place, in any way his talents may render possible. The democracy of the Kingdom of God is possible only when we recognize the supremacy of the person over the service, and that the honor lies not in the duty, but in the spirit and efficiency of the servant.

I am well aware that I need not tarry to urge upon you the fact of service. That vision has been with you for years. Your education has been in preparation for it. You would be sorely disappointed if no field of opportunity opened before you. I desire only to urge that you carry into your service the spirit of unselfish devotion to the public welfare. No self-seeking or self-centered service will ever bring you the highest rewards or introduce you to the finest experiences of life. To

minister and not to be ministered unto should be your ideal, as it was the characteristic note of the life of Him whom I should be pleased to see you serve. Your service will never rise above the ideals that beckon you on. If you are to be leaders in the world's work it will be because you have caught the vision of the world's need, and with self-sacrificing spirit have thrown yourself into the service. In all these experiences be true to your ideals. You will find that your visions beget your ideals; your ideals direct your action; your action determines your character. The University introduces you to the world of opportunity and service with the enthusiasm of faith, and wishes you the choicest blessings of heaven and earth. May the Heavenly Father's benediction abide with you and your years be crowned with his goodness, his mercy and his grace.



Seniors and Parents at Luncheon on the Campus



The Sunday Vesper Service

Dr. Thompson Gives Another of His Impressive
Heart to Heart Talks

FOLLOWING the custom started a year ago President Thompson addressed several hundred persons in Ohio Union, Sunday evening, this being the second event of commencement week, following as it did the baccalaureate sermon in the afternoon. It was just an informal family affair, and his talk reached deep down into the hearts of his hearers.

After a song service led by Prof. Barrington and the male Glee Club, Dr. Thompson read part of the Sermon on the Mount and followed with a short preliminary talk in which he said:

"I did not expect to offer any remarks here, but the spirit moves me to say a few things about this general passage.

"Now, this is a part of the Golden Rule in extenso, as we would say, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' I remember as a boy, I used to hear that the Sermon on the Mount is good theory but poor practice. It won't work, you say. Well, that is all right as a matter of theory, but I don't think it is applicable to affairs as we now have them. You notice, if you notice at all, that the people don't say that as courageously now as they did some years ago. Of course not many of you remember when I was a boy, so I must take that back. I remember, however, and the people that made those remarks are not making them so boldly now, sort of backing off—backing off because it has been proved time and again that good theory is good practice, and that is one of the things about a college that we have to get in our craniums and hold there.

"What is sound theory will in the long run be sound practice, and you can't build a right world on a wrong doctrine; you can't build a right life on a wrong theory, and can't build a wrong world on a false theory. Now, is the Golden Rule true? Is the Sermon on the Mount worth while? That is the real issue. If it is true, if it is worth while, then the trouble with it is in us and not in the rule, and if it is all right to do right except

in our cases, then we are the exception and not the rule, and the trouble is with us.

"I don't want to use political phrases for religious purposes nor have any political inferences drawn, but our slang phrases get to be very pat phrases once in a while, and we have got the stand-pat idea in education and we have got it in religion and we have it in politics and in business. These people that won't go ahead in religious matters are what we call stand-patters; they believe the doctrine, but they don't want to practice. They are a little like the Irishman who said he was in favor of the law but agin its enforcement. That is where the Golden Rule has had its troubles. We have all been in favor of it but against its enforcement, and so the idealism that the college has, the idealism that the Sermon on the Mount has, the idealism—if you want to express it that way—of the straight-forwardness of Jesus and the moral courage of His teachings, would commend itself to the honest mind and make a lot of trouble for the crooked practitioner. That is what He meant when He said He didn't always come to give peace but a sword, because the moment you enter truth into the situation with a crooked man, there is going to be trouble, and the trouble, therefore, rises out of just that thing. And if this principle were applied a little more widely, we should find that the difficulties would steadily disappear."

After prayer and singing Dr. Thompson continued:

"I do not like to start without a good starting point. Although the scripture is pretty full of good things, I was not quite sure what a good starting point would be for this meeting, but I made a venture of it and here it is: 'So then, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye were taught, whether by word or by epistle of ours.'

"That is my message to the alumni, to the senior class and to our friends. From a theological point of view, that might in these progressive

days be regarded as rather doubtful advice. Some people say, 'Well, I want to cut loose from all traditions.' I have no time to waste this evening in a theological debate, but from an educational point of view, some one might say that it was not very good advice, that we are progressing backward. Well, I shall not debate that with you either. But, from an institutional point of view, it is very good advice. That is to say, the college the country over, and this particular institution, I feel sure, has had some traditions that are worth preserving, that have helped men in the years past and have helped women, and I feel they will help them in the future. I don't imagine that Paul wanted these people to stand fast with any traditions that were useless or worthless, or that were untrue, but I want to make the appeal that you stand fast to the traditions you have been taught by this University, whether by word of mouth or by epistle.

"What has the University stood for in all these years? First of all, I do not want it to be forgotten that the heart of the University has always been beating true. I knew the first president of this University, Edward Orton, Sr. I knew the second president of the University and know him still, Walter Quincy Scott. I knew the third president, William Henry Scott, and he is still among us and beloved. I knew the fourth president, James H. Canfield, who has gone to his reward. The next president I do not know so well. I am not so sure about him. He has not lived long enough yet, but I know the heart of all these men. I have known nearly all the trustees of this University for some years before I became president—for more than a quarter of a century, and I am prepared, therefore, to speak somewhat advisedly on one or two traditions and those are the traditions on which I want to make appeal.

"First and foremost, it always was the intention and desire and purpose that this University should represent the best things in our civilization and in our commonwealth. It never has been the intention that it should drop one mark below the very best in our civilization, but rather has it been the desire to make it a real leader in these best things and to have it stand unhampered and without let or hindrances for these best things.

"Among these best things was the freedom of the individual, the only condition under which high character can be developed. Among other things was freedom of religion, which is the truly American idea as well as the Christian idea.

This institution all through its years has stood for these best things in personal life and in religion. It has not enforced its doctrine of freedom upon every individual. If it had it would have ceased to become a doctrine of freedom and it would have become a doctrine of regulation. It has not been in a position to enforce its idea of religion upon the people; if it had, it would have at once become a narrow sectarian institution, such as none of our Christian colleges in Ohio today are. We must understand, therefore, that a University like this, which holds up its banner of idealism for the highest and best things in our civilization, is standing for the freedom of men and women. It is putting upon them a large responsibility to be and do the very best that they can be and do, and if any brother student in the past or in the future should be so unwise as to abuse his freedom, or neglect his religion or neglect his education, that would be his loss and our shame. This University means to maintain, so far as it can, the integrity and high character of the best Ohio Christian home. Now, I say 'Ohio home' because we are in Ohio. I say the 'Christian home' because we are in a Christian land. I say the best home, because I believe we have the best homes in this Christian land; that means the best fathers and mothers, the best children and best idealism.

"I should like to make the appeal to you to stand by—or as the text has it, 'stand fast' with the religious traditions of your home. I might believe many of them and I might not, but history and experience prove that loyalty to the best ideas of the home has been worth while, and loyalty to the religion of our fathers and our grandfathers is still possible. I don't know that my paternal or maternal grandfather would agree with me or that I should agree with either of those gentlemen on some of the details, but I am profoundly influenced by some of the principles, when one of them offered his life rather than surrender his liberty and conviction of principle across the waters.

"We are not going to church as the Puritans went to church, with guns on our shoulders, but we ought to go with as much courage in our hearts and as much faith in our lives as they had. We are confronted with the problems of life and duty and civilization that cannot be solved by weakness and cowardice.

"So I am appealing for the traditions that are good and strong and true, and I should like to

get that word carried, if you will, into all the traditions of this University. I should like to have you feel as the years go by that we can meet together here as we have done this evening, hundreds of us, in an evening of good fellowship and good friendship, and even though we may not be able at this point of view to determine our denominational colors by looking each other squarely in the face, there isn't very much doubt about it, my friends, that every one is here tonight a sweeter faced man or woman because of the loving kindness of God in whom we believe and the gracious message of the Savior who has instructed us. For that we are grateful. Moreover, we are better men and women for what the University has done for us, and we want to remain steadfast in these pure things.

"I presume that our families have fallen into error occasionally—most families do; our churches have fallen into error occasionally—most churches do; our University has fallen into error—most universities do; the student has fallen into error—most students do, I know. Shall we condemn them for these things? Not at all. I would like to have you know the tradition prevails that a student is still a student, and while he makes a great many mistakes, there is a forgiving spirit about a university, and one of the traditions is, we don't carry bitterness in our hearts, and when commencement day comes we have put away all trouble about our little difficulties that occurred from the freshman year on.

"This is a day of gratitude and thankfulness, as it was ten years ago to these alumni, and twenty years ago. And now tradition has it that these men and women have come on in the world because of the University or in spite of it, and it don't make much difference which it is so you get on. That is the real issue—I would like to have you stand fast to that tradition coming on and achieving something in the world, and above all I should like to have you, when your Christian character has been well established and your social status is well fixed, and your financial status is comfortable, not to forget the campus is still here and it is growing. We bought 132 acres more the other day. So it is not the same old campus. It is getting big. The buildings are increasing in number and the students are increasing.

"I am glad so many parents are here. We are happy that so many are here to see their children in this crowning experience of their educa-

tional life, and I hope as the years go on and they find themselves without children here and their neighbors with children here they will say to their neighbors, 'My experience is so beautiful and I am so happy that I went that I hope you will make the sacrifice of time and money and go also.'

"I recognize the sacrifice that underlies education. We don't measure the State University by sacrifice only but by the tax roll, because people are taxed for its maintenance, but that is only a small part of it, friends. Underlying a four years' college education, based upon a four years' high school education and eight years of elementary education, in a great majority of the families of the United States, to achieve this thing, there must be persistent purpose, there must be patient waiting, anxious planning, wondering whether this achievement is possible. I have been too familiar with hundreds of students not to recognize the fact that the families have often made heroic sacrifice for the sake of the education of their children. That seems to be in the Anglo Saxon people, and I am glad it is there. And I want to say to the parents who are here that I am glad that you have had the moral courage and the faith in your children to make that sacrifice, and make it in good will, and I hope that the future will not disappoint you in your hopes. I trust, if old age comes upon you while they live, their gratitude to their parents will increase from year to year, and the joy of their college life will be, that as parents and children they met together in these days when the state is putting upon them its seal of approval as educated and competent citizens.

"There are a thousand wishes in my heart that I would be happy if I could express, but the one thing that is uppermost is that this delightful fellowship on the campus is to me one of the most beautiful things that comes in our educational or Christian experience, and may God bless us all in it and make this a bond for the years of delightful fellowship in which we shall be loyal to the best things in our religion, in our homes, in our educational life and personal experience, and let commencement week be a time when, if never before, we shall consecrate our lives and services to the causes that need assistance and to the right always.

"Whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things."



The Class Day Exercises

From Monday Morning Till Evening the Seniors
Carried Out Their Program

NATURE SMILED as the Grads of 1914 celebrated the ceremonies of their Class Day, and the hours marked almost a continuous program from the time the cool breeze of dawn rustled the gowns at the ivy planting till the close of the last act of the Browning play.

At 7:00 A. M. a loyal group of gowned figures stood at the southwest corner of the gym. to assist in the planting of the class ivy. Luther Boger was the orator for this ceremony, and inspired his audience with an apt comparison between the upward struggle of the small plant and a similar struggle sure to come to each member of the class. As the long line of seniors passed around and each deposited a trowel full of earth on the ivy roots, another spot was endeared to a group of future alumni.

Breakfast at Ohio Union followed the ivy planting. Exhilarated by their labors a goodly number of the class chatted, joked and feasted till near the hour of nine. Then feeling much refreshed they partook themselves to the chapel for the formal exercises of the day.

After the call to order, President Briggs announced the joyous news that the chimes fund had been completed, and loud applause followed. Turning himself to retrospection, the President then delivered his address, which called forth applause of real appreciation. Next came the class history by Ethel Merrick, in which was recorded the many important events in 1914's career. Superior prowess and talent were at various times displayed by members of the class in athletics, dramatics, music, and oratory. From the successful cane-rush and tug-of-war in the Freshman year, to the Big Six track meet of the senior year, 1914 secured a lion's share of college honors. During a four years' career ten of her valiant warriors were loaned to Ohio Field.

Rive-King Bowman turned the attention from things past to things future, and with prophetic gaze pictured the members of the class as they

would appear twenty years hence. Clever in composition and presentation, the prophecy was enjoyed by all, and omened happiness, content and wealth for many present.

Symbolizing a stronger class union, the pipe of peace was passed by August Weber, and each member partook in the friendly ceremony which turns all hearts of envy and hatred to good will. Next came the class oration delivered by Arthur S. Fite. He inspired his hearers to high visions of life and success, emphasizing the value of a clear conscience and the power of knowledge.

The presentation of the class memorial was made by Herman Felsman. Joy came to all hearts to know that the chimes fund was actually complete and that within another year the music of the "Bells, bells, bells," would fall sweetly on the ear. Accepting the \$1185 completing the fund, President W. O. Thompson told how nine classes had cooperated to make the chimes possible, and suggested that their installation would be a most appropriate occasion for the nine classes to have a love feast.

The class exercises over, the interest of the day next centered about the parents' luncheon. This luncheon was served under the trees near the Spring, and President Thompson's characteristic address added much to the success of the event. His words of greeting and expressions of good fellowship did much to enliven and enrich the meeting. His interpretation of Ohio State spirit and ideals was timely and appropriate.

The baseball game with the faculty was the athletic feature of the day. Though the team representing the seniors lost to the faculty by the score of 3 to 2, every one enjoyed their last game as undergraduates on Ohio Field. Though this was the last game of college days, the class of 1914 will long remember the hard fought battles

of their undergraduate days. They will often return to cheer the warriors of future teams as they strive for success on the basket ball floor, the diamond, track, or gridiron.

The Armory was packed when Prof. Alfred R. Barrington appeared to direct the new Choral Union in their excellent interpretation and rendering of a dramatic Cantata—King Arthur. This, the first public performance by the Choral Union, was given in honor of the seniors and their friends. For two full hours the audience sat in rapt attention as they listened to the sweet music as it issued from harmony of voice and instrument. Too much praise cannot be given to the Union for the excellent program rendered. Especial praise is due to Prof. Barrington as director; Mrs. Edna Strong Hatch, soprano; Mr. Cecil Fanning, bari-

tone, and Mr. Walter Vaughn, tenor, for the untiring labor given so willingly that the Cantata might be a success. For this was undoubtedly the exercise par excellence of Class Day. Though Ohio State has no music department, the Choral Union demonstrated that there was much musical talent on the campus that only needed a directing force to develop it.

Class Day was fittingly closed by the Browning Dramatic Society, which played "The Foresters" to an enthusiastic audience near the Spring.

June 15th was a busy day for the class of 1914. From the ivy planting to the Browning play, every moment was filled with happy incidents, and June 15, 1914, will ever remain fresh in the memory of the class, their parents and their friends.



The Weber Memorial Unveiled

Presented by F. A. Derthick and Accepted
by Prof. O. E. Bradfute

THE MEMORIAL TABLET to Prof. Henry A. Weber was unveiled at noon Tuesday in the presence of many former alumni and friends. The presentation address was made in behalf of Prof. Weber's former students by F. A. Derthick, of Mantua, O., president of the Ohio School Improvement Association, as follows:

"It is with keen appreciation of the honor bestowed I accept the invitation to speak briefly of the life and character of Prof. Henry A. Weber as we unveil this eloquent and enduring tablet in honor of his memory and which for the alumni I am to present to the University, the institution in which he wrought so faithfully and efficiently for so many years.

"From the nature of the case this testimony can not deal so much with his class room work as of that wider service in which it was my good fortune to know him.

"There can be but few present whose acquaintance with Prof. Weber antedates my own. For more than twenty-five years we were intimate friends and for several years closely associated in the campaign for pure food.

"In all ages men and women have risen who have contributed to the welfare of the race. The old philosophers gave to the world their calm judgment, their words of truth and wisdom, the rules of life. We are debtors to others for the arts and sciences. The Reformation came to us at great cost. Achievement, discovery and invention have each in turn enriched our civilization while as a result of patriotism and wise statesmanship we have a land beyond compare where all are free, yet strangely enough the most vital need of the world, the question of life and death on the material side had been practically untouched until Prof. Weber and a few other brave souls widely separated began an investigation of the food and drug supply of the country.

"He realized that the food, drink and drug supply involved not only more money than any other human need, but was often a menace to life itself. Is there a college professor, dean, or president who, in a manner to be comprehended, can write the figures that express the cost of these three necessities for a decade, or for one year? Will you say \$3.00 per week for each? Then multiply by fifty-two, then by one hundred mil-

lions and you are in such figures that the human mind falters and fails in any effort to comprehend their vastness. Enough that this was the most alluring field into which fraud and the cupidity of man was ever invited to enter. Growing out of the pioneer work of Prof. Weber and a few others supported by the Grange a Dairy and Food Department was established in Ohio in 1886.

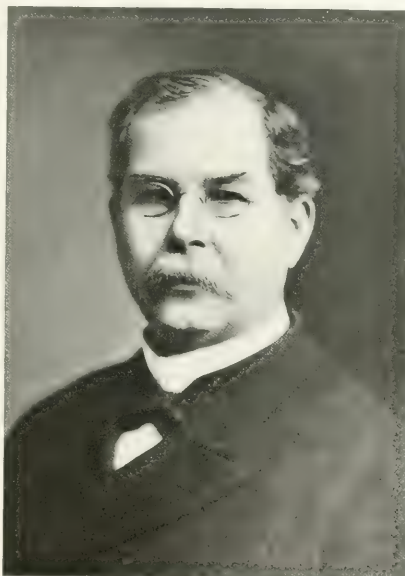
"Because of Prof. Weber's previous activity he was by common consent appointed chemist to the department. It should be said here that no man could live at the head of this new commission at that time who was not supported by a chemist possessed of three qualifications. He must be above suspicion, his ability unquestioned, his integrity unassailable. Prof. Weber possessed in unstinted degree these qualifications. Time will not permit the history to be traced in detail but for many years Prof. Weber was the backbone of the Food Commission, never leaving the firing line.

"By comparison the work is easy now because public sentiment is aroused and supports the work. Then it was difficult because unpopular with those reaping rich harvests while the people were indifferent because not informed of the fraud and danger. Prof. Weber began to make announcements through the Commission, and as a result his life was soon in danger. Both he and the commissioner were in reality mobbed in the office, both were threatened with suits at law involving heavy damages for interfering with so-called legitimate business. Prof. Weber knew the cause was just and said 'the work must go on.' The department said 'go on,' and possibly more important at this critical juncture the executive of the state, Governor Foraker, said: 'Go on. Let them sue; we will meet them more than half away.'

"By suggestion of Prof. Weber and under his direction samples of all foods and drugs on sale in the state were collected, analyzed and report made and published. It was found that the entire food supply of the state and probably of the Nation was honeycombed through and through by adulteration. For the most part this adulteration was of a cheaper substance, added to increase profits, but eminent physicians insisted that in certain instances it was a menace to life. One instance is given here. Cream tartar was bought for pure, the price of pure goods paid, samples submitted to the chemist and often found to be adulterated with alum. The records show one case of 54% alum, 19% corn starch, 27%

cream tartar. When this result was published one physician said that he had been giving his young daughter cream tartar treatment and not getting results expected had *doubled the dose*.

"Your friend, your wife, your child is sick, the doctor is called and prescribes cream tartar treatment. Druggists report that cream tartar was sold every day for medicinal purposes. Cream tartar is given the patient for one specific result. Alum in its effect on the patient produces an entirely different result.



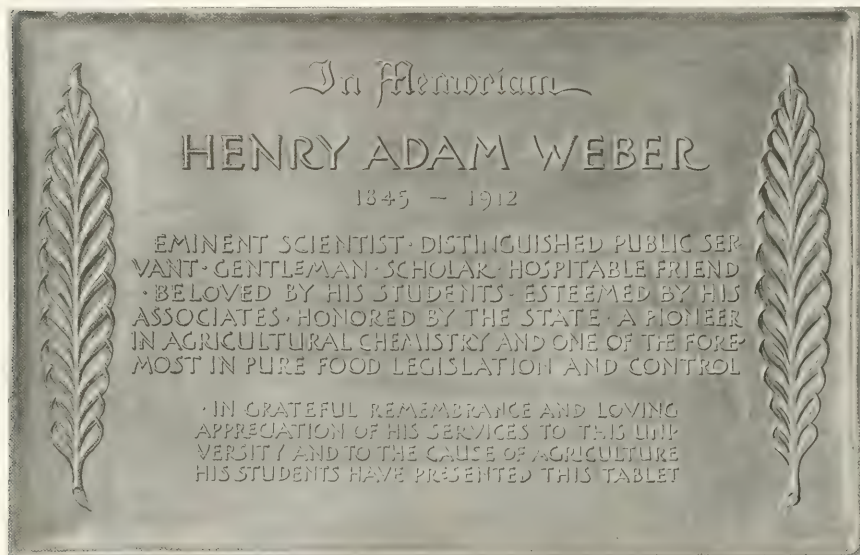
PROF. HENRY ADAM WEBER

"The life hangs in the balance, it is dear to friends, the patient entitled to every chance for recovery. Prof. Weber called it 'murder' and insisted that it was unjust to take a man who had killed one man, he never killed any one before, did not want to kill any one else, but in the heat of passion, or in defense of home, or honor had slain a man yet he is punished with death, or imprisonment for life. At the same time a man

who for profit assails the health and lives of the people of an entire commonwealth as his punishment is made a respected millionaire.

"These disclosures finally aroused the people. Ohio was coming rapidly to the front in the fight for pure food and in 1889 a national convention of pure food departments was suggested and finally called to meet in Cleveland in November of that year. It was known that a pure food bill would be presented to that convention and with the advice and consent of Prof. Weber the Ohio de-

"The best legal talent in the country was sought for opinion as to constitutionality of this feature and it was taken to the convention. Prof. Weber was accorded instant recognition, and exercised a commanding influence from the first. The Ohio idea was included in the bill finally adopted and when the convention concluded its two days' session each department went home under a solemn promise to secure the enactment of the bill at the next session of the legislature and to spare no pains in an effort to secure the enact-



WEBER TABLET IN TOWNSEND HALL

partment went to the convention with the fixed purpose to incorporate if possible in whatever bill should be adopted the single provision that nothing in this act should be construed to prohibit an ordinary compound of food if each and every package was plainly labeled with the name and per cent of each ingredient contained therein and was not injurious to health.' Prof. Weber felt certain that no manufacture would offer for sale pepper labeled 95% corn meal and 5% cayenne pepper, or packages labeled 54% alum, 19% corn starch and 27% cream tartar.

ment of the bill in congress. Ohio alone was immediately successful. The legislature at the session the following winter enacted substantially the Cleveland bill thus giving to Ohio the proud distinction of being the first state in the Union to enact a general pure food law, sweeping in its character and supervising every article of food, drink and drug in use among our people.

"This Ohio feature, ladies and gentlemen, is the essence and core of our National Pure Food law today and when it was enacted Prof. Weber, because of his conspicuous service, was appointed

a member of a select national committee to standardize the foods of the country as to purity.

"This in brief is the story of his great work in this connection and I insist that it ranks high among the contributions of all human endeavor. Prof. Weber was quick to accord praise for the earnest work of others, slow to demand it for himself. Did any one in his presence deprecate the work of another he was wont to say 'ingratitude is the world's reward,' but if those that have passed on before can have consciousness of actions here he will be pleased to note the laurel that this tablet lays upon his brow and the appreciation and gratitude to which it testifies.

"I can not close without warmly endorsing each of the qualities of mind and heart named on the tablet. He was a scholar, a man of liberal culture and to the serious minded desiring information it was a delight to be companioned by him. He rarely made an insignificant remark and it was always worth while to hear what he had to say, but he had to be courted, he neither intruded nor obtruded his knowledge, his good taste was marvelous. He never 'took the floor' and held it. This made him a pleasant as well as useful member of a convention. He was a charitable auditor absorbing information without prejudice as to source if only it were truth. When his time came to speak he met the demand, addressing himself directly to the topic. He did not go around, or over, but his listeners seemed to feel the tread of his intellect as he moved through his subject.

"'Hospitable friend.' I have never seen that hospitality excelled. One so fortunate as to be a guest in this home could not fail to feel the glow of the warm welcome extended not alone by Prof. Weber but by the entire family. I speak from an experience of twenty-five years as a frequent visitor there and have always felt and noted the gracious, graceful hospitality extended to all who merited consideration.

"Why must such friends die? These memories come trooping, thronging back and so fill the mind and heart as sometimes to suggest that these close ties we form here are after all more productive of pain than pleasure. Ties are formed, their roots strike deep even to the very center of our life and just as they become a necessity the cords part and it hurts. Hearts are breaking all about us, there are circles everywhere in which funeral bells are ever ringing where tears are never dry. Yet how poor, how barren this life would be it

not for these ties, these memories, though they give pain as well as pleasure.

"Let this occasion then be not altogether one of mourning and full of grief but rather one of joy as well. Let us be comforted by the memory of the great and wholesome life that was lived, that our friend was spared to us for so many years, that it was ours to know him and enjoy his confidence and now in the name of the alumni of the College of Agriculture and all friends who have participated in arranging this memorial I present this tablet in honor of Prof. Henry A. Weber to the Ohio State University. This is done with mingled feelings of grief and joy for we are certain that the institution will protect and preserve it to the end that all who come after may know the story of his beneficent, useful life."

On behalf of the trustees Hon. O. E. Bradfute accepted the memorial, speaking as follows:

"To live lovingly in the hearts and minds of those we serve is worthy of the ambition of any man, but to have one's worth expressed in bronze by those best fitted to judge of the service rendered is the additional tribute paid this day to the late Professor Henry A. Weber by the presentation of this tablet to the Ohio State University.

"The erection of the tablet in this place, a place dedicated to the study of the science of agriculture, in which chemistry plays so large and important a part, is further recognition of the worth of the man.

"The American people are ever ready to sing the praises of those who have blazed a trail through the trackless wilderness, because we understand the meaning of such pioneer labor as few people can.

"Professor Weber was eminently a pioneer in agricultural chemistry. Both in his service to the University as professor of agricultural chemistry and to the state in maintaining the purity of her dairy and food products, he was called upon to do pioneer duty in a very large and important sense.

"The conscientious faithfulness with which that duty was performed is attested this day by the presentation of this tablet by those with whom and for whom he served.

"By a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University it was accorded to me to receive this tablet on behalf of the University, and to thank you for this expression of your appreciation so worthily bestowed on Henry Adam Weber, and assuring you that it is received and cherished in the same lofty spirit in which it is given."



Thrill for the Alumni Luncheon

President Thompson Announces the Purpose to Ask \$1,500,000
for the University Next Winter

By ROGER F. STEFFAN, '13

While 300 men and women at the alumni luncheon in Ohio Union Tuesday of commencement week, blinked dazedly at the suddenness of the affair, plump in their laps President Thompson dropped the announcement of the million and a half university expansion fund campaign to begin this fall.

It fairly made them dizzy, just for a moment. Then they shouted their approval and the struggle was on.

The president explained his vision. He showed the needs for addition to many big buildings, new halls, more land, the demands of the women that must be satisfied, the larger attention to educational byways now scarcely traveled, and he explained why people of Ohio would grant the request for money, ungrudgingly, he thought, when they were shown.

President Thompson expects they will be shown.

The president entered the banquet hall at the Union when nearly every available seat was filled. It was a crowded house of lustfully enthusiastic grads and gradesses that greeted him. Between times the Glee Club sang the songs and ditted the ditties until they warmed the cockles of the collective alumnus heart like the potential choral stimulants they are and as they have since the days of Kelley and the first studies.

That gathering was set for something startling. It came.

"All universities that amount to anything need something," opened up the president—and it sounded prophetic. He added, "and Ohio State is not different from all the other good ones."

That was it, alumni nodded. They scented the game.

"We are not going to make any definite petty demands, but we are going to ask for large things. All sorts of education must have a chance. We have kissed good-bye to educational snobbery. Especially must we take care of the growing courses in home economics and the affairs of the women."

More nodding assent and applause—especially from the coeducationally interested portion, which was large.

"We have been talking all this week about applying in practice the ideas we have in vision.

"I, for one, am not afraid of building more visions. Ohio Union is a vision, but it's a pay dirt dream."

The president, his forceful face a trifle wearier than it was last year, held his hand poised, the sturdy index finger focussing the attention of those 600 Ohio State eyes—not to count the eyeglasses, for he had reached his text—the mighty jack-in-the-box that was to spring out at everyone's face:

"We want \$1,500,000 next year for expansion and equipment. The legislature is going to give it to us," he asserted.

Everybody was for it—vociferously.

Then he added, recalling that it is alleged that a few dollars also are paid in salaries each year, "This is to be in addition to the average running expense.

"In fact, we may decide we will want \$2,000,000 in the end, but a little less is my first guess. I thought \$1,500,000 would be about right earlier, but my heart is beating faster now," went on the president.

"I want a great big stroke for the State of Ohio to make for its State University.

"I am willing to live or die by this thing next year—and it must come."

It was all very big and very brief and very simple after it was over and those alumni knew there were no two ways about it—for they had only to accept the marching orders of the chief.

The \$1,500,000 campaign for 1914-15 is on. Frank Pomerene, University trustee for nine years, presented as toastmaster by Karl Webber, grasped the idea of alumni service in a small ball and hurled it at the diners. He emphasized that

the strength of the University in the state lies with the alumni and their ability to represent alma mater well.

Pomerene impliedly believes in the single-University-of-Ohio movement which he looks forward to as a reality when all educational interests of the state are friendly to the State University as most of them are now.

For the latter condition he ascribed two causes:

"The square dealing of our mighty president."

"The help of the alumni body."

Senator Erastus G. Lloyd was caught in the act of departing the banquet hall in time to say:

"We must make Ohio State one of the best universities in the land, and to make her a fitting monument to Ohio it must be second to none."

Lloyd will continue on the firing line in the legislature. At the same time a young hopeful for legislative honors, C. R. Bell, '10, of Coshocton, promised, with the support of a favorable electorate, to follow the lead for a bigger alma mater.

Norman W. Storer, '91, who has just finished piloting the alumni association through a ripple or two, commented sagely and soberly on the pitfalls that await such an infant as the association is.

"Just at that critical two-year-old period, when the che-ild was getting ready to leave the swaddling clothes, our wet nurse"—imagine Dave

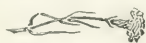
Warwick being a wet nurse to anything—"our wet nurse went into other fields of industry, but at least the babe survived."

Storer passed the palm to Lowry F. Sater, '95, the new alumni prexy, who, politician-like, after gratefully thanking the alumni for their generous "support both at the polls and the primaries" in the alumni election, presented as his confession of faith that a vision meant an eye-opener, and as such the alumni enthusiasm rampant was a glorious vision.

Sater suggested though, that in case of difficulty, it would be well to take any troubles in connection with the association "to Joe Myers, FIRST—for—well—Joe was getting paid for it and didn't have much to do anyhow outside of running the Association, heading the department of journalism, editing the *Monthly*, preparing the news letter, and other trifles.

But it was up to Joseph S. Myers, new secretary, to be the voice in the wilderness or the chaser for the luncheon, as he fondly suggested, and disclaim any ill intentions toward any one but an Ohio State knocker, for whom he proposed the remedy of intensive publicity.

The diners nodded some more and believed "those 25 years as a newspaper man would help some."



The University Choral's Cantata

The two renditions of the cantata, "King Arthur," by the Ohio State University Choral Union in the Armory, gave both pleasure and surprise to the thousands who heard them, pleasure because of the splendid singing, and surprise that the University contains such musical talent. On every hand was heard the comment that a college of music should be established in the immediate future. As Mr. H. E. Cherrington, the capable music critic of the Dispatch, put it:

"It is believed by many observers that the distinguished success of this choral festival and of other musical events at the University has done a great deal to establish in the minds of those in authority the need of a musical department at that institution. Who knows but that very soon the University may add to the finer side of its general life by having a full-fledged college of that sort?"

"After the splendid performance of John More

Smieton's 'King Arthur,' the Choral ought no longer to be regarded as in the laboratory stage. The chorus deserves to be continued, and certainly Professor A. R. Barrington's evidently careful coaching and his tense direction have marked him as the man fit to guide it next year."

The soloists who had been especially engaged for the cantata were: Edna Strong Hatch, soprano; Walter Vaughn, tenor; Cecil Fanning, baritone, with Miss Helen Reese, '16, at the piano.

The Monday afternoon performance was especially for the seniors, their parents and friends, while that of Tuesday evening was for the alumni, and at both events every seat was occupied. After the last performance Prof. Barrington was presented a gold watch by the students, and Prof. William L. Evans, who was largely responsible for the success of the concerts, received a loving cup.



GROUP OF PATRIARCHS TAKEN NEAR OTO UNION

The Noble Army of Patriarchs' Supper

Class of '89 Receives Pomerene Cup--
'94 Gets Into the Llimelight

Because the hour was late and the time for the beginning of the cantata was near the Patriarchs' supper, Tuesday evening, had to be cut short. Yet nothing was omitted but some speeches, and no one except Billy Keifer knows whether or not they were worth hearing, and he won't tell. Anyhow the time was long enough to allow the spotlight to be turned on two of the greatest classes ever graduated, and they admit it. This is a veiled reference to '89 and '94. The former was celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary and to add to its lustre was awarded the Pomerene cup for the largest percentage of attendance. The class had 47% on hand and it fairly oozed pride when President Sater presented the cup and called on Howard Hagler, once a star in the battalion, to step to the front and center. The major accepted the honor for his class and bore it to the '89 table.

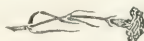
As intimated above W. W. Keifer, '86, came over from his law office in Springfield to preside over the supper, and there is no telling what might have happened to him if the feast had been prolonged. However, he was pretty well protected, as on one side sat Prexy Thompson and on the other ex-Prexy Scott who with their wives gave the necessary touch of dignity to the Patriarchs. Both the prexies gave little talks, and acted as though they would have liked to say more. And so did Curtis C. Howard, a simon-pure Patriarch, for didn't he graduate in the first class?

And then we had with us, as the toastmasters always say, "Jet" Lovejoy, or probably we should

now say, Mr. Jesse R. Lovejoy, vice president and general manager of the General Electric Company, who came all the way from Schenectady to attend the thirtieth anniversary of his class, old '84, and also to see his brother Ellis' wife take another degree. She took her first, be it known, when she was Helen Chamberlain, a member of that same '84. "Jet," of course, told us how glad he was to be back and promised to come again. Ellis was at the supper, too.

Harry Kirker, of course, had to speak for '89. We say, "of course," because we know Harry, and he was just as good and just as funny as any man could be in three minutes.

It was the twenty-year reunion of '94, and their table had extra decorations and extra good things to eat and to drink—catawba grape juice. George Marshall refused to taste it till Mrs. Foulk told him what it was. Edith Cockins, Edith Bell, Mary Hull Farber, Manley Marshall, Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, Davis, Whitaker, Mrs. Whitaker, Foulk, Mrs. Foulk and Karl Webber and Sam Osborn, ex-'94, represented the class. Professor and Mrs. Denney and Professor and Mrs. Knight were the guests of the class. Walter Sears ought also to be counted for he would have been there if a certain train had been on time. Many sent letters of regret from California, Georgia, New York and intermediate points. At the end of the dinner a huge cake carrying twenty candles was brought on and was found to contain all manner of curious fates. Chris. Sherman got a little brown jug in his slice. In the after-dinner speaking Edith Bell responded for the class.



The President's Reception in the Library

From 3 o'clock until 6 Tuesday afternoon the beautiful Library building was thronged with men and women in attendance upon the President's Reception. The event was planned as last year and proved to be just as enjoyable even if there

was not as large an attendance. President and Mrs. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Storer were in the receiving line. The entire building was thrown open to the visitors, and refreshments were served.



DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT
Minnesota's President Who Delivered the Commencement Address



"The Sense of the State"

The Commencement Address Given by President Vincent of
the University of Minnesota

Dr. George E. Vincent, the president of the University of Minnesota, made the commencement address "The Sense of The State," Wednesday morning in the Armory, which was filled to capacity. His stirring eloquence made a powerful appeal to the minds and hearts of his audience. No report can do justice to it, for it was one of those things that must be heard to be appreciated. The touches of humor, the preponderance of plain Anglo-Saxon, the historical and classical allusions, his concluding injunction to the seniors, that if they would enjoy life they must do something of what Dr. Grenfell has done in Labrador, will never be forgotten.

After the preliminary music by the orchestra the commencement procession, with all the dignity and solemnity of caps and gowns and stately tread made its appearance, and after the invocation by President Thompson, Dr. Vincent was introduced. An abstract of his address follows:

"Commencement has its ritual of phrase and imagery. Mile-stones, the sea of life, battlefield, playing-field and stage, suggest metaphor and analogy. Individual success, scientific research, liberal culture, professional efficiency, loyalty to Alma Mater, service to society, are well-worn ideas. Graduates are urged to confront the problems of the day and to play a steadfast part in solving them. The growing emphasis upon the common life offers us a theme today.

"These men and women of the graduating class owe much to Ohio State. This honored institution is an organ of the State, a West Point of Science and the Arts, an expert adviser of the commonwealth. The state has trained these young citizens. What today does the State mean to them? How do they think of it? What sentiments does it arouse? How are personal purposes and ambitions related to these forms of life together that men call community, city, state and nation? The people have the right to ask. The University is answering as the years go by.

"Two decades ago, Dr. Bryce told us that to Americans the State is not as to the German or the Frenchman an ideal moral power charged with the duty of forming the characters and guiding the lives of its citizens, but rather a huge commercial company. And only the other day Mr. H. G. Wells declared that the American has no 'sense of the state.' 'I do not mean,' he explains, 'that he is not passionately and vigorously patriotic, but I mean that he has no perception that his business activities, his private employments, are constituents in a large collective process; that they affect other people and the world everywhere, and cannot as he imagines begin and end with him.'

"This charge of 'state-blindness' arouses our resentment. We reply with untruth that the American is keenly alive to the idea of his country, his commonwealth, his city. In national crises has he not responded with eager devotion; has he not endured bravely the hardships and tragedies of war? Did the men of '61 have no 'sense of the state'? Yet, as we reflect upon the full meaning of our critics' assertion our confidence falters. In every-day life does the American see and feel himself intimately related to his community? We begin to seek excuse. We catch ourselves upon the point of explaining that we are a young country. (How much longer can we attenuate our adolescence?) Let us review the different attitudes—'senses of the state'—which Americans as individuals or as groups assume toward community life.

"Every nation has a collective egotism—a kind of co-operative self-satisfaction. Americans have been no exception. Mrs. Trollope and Dickens thought us insufferable boasters and braggarts. They did not understand how much we needed the comfort of hope. We invented the gentle art of 'boosting'—a process of reciprocal hypnosis by which we turn disaster into victory. Americans are not lacking in that good opinion of them-

selves which comes from a reassuring ignorance about other nations; and there survives a measure of that earlier vanity which in a subtle way was transferred from the nation to the individual. This 'sense of the state' turns out to be only in disguised form a sense of personal importance. Yet, it gradually grows into a national pride which becomes a source of strength and purpose.

"To millions of Americans patriotism is a glorified geography. They rejoice in staggering statistics of areas and crops. Images of boundless prairies, yawning chasms, towering mountains, majestic rivers, mighty water-falls and copious geysers give them a feeling of exaltation. These natural phenomena take on a proprietary character and

age. This blind faith in a national destiny has too often been a substitute for painful thought and sturdy effort. Whatever its value in giving heart to a hard-pressed generation, it has long been a soporific to a people who should be stirred to the pursuit of a national purpose.

"Like other nations, Americans have assumed that they enjoy monopoly of Providential oversight and aid. To be the special instrument of Divine purpose is a role which we accept with as much humility as we can summon. This again contributes to our sense of personal importance, but like the destiny doctrine, it fosters a feeling of irresponsibility. We are coming happily to a larger, more inspiring conception. When we think



Commencement Parade From Library to Armory

seem to contribute to the citizen's personal significance. The very stretch of territory expands his mind and stimulates his imagination. If this is not the whole of patriotism, it nevertheless plays a part in making vivid to the American a certain 'sense of the state.'

"There are magic words in the lexicon of every people. 'Destiny' is talismanic in America. Early habits of living for the future and enduring the present still persist. Things may be far from satisfactory just now, but a dazzling destiny is in store for us. Why concern ourselves with problems when an automatic millennium is assured? Beneficent cosmic forces are conspiring for our golden

of all nations as together working out a Divine plan of civilization, each making its own contribution, our 'sense of the state' is changed from an attitude of complaisant ease into one of earnest endeavor. An assurance of indulgent special favor changes into a call for loyalty and service.

"To a multitude of Americans—especially to the capable, initiating, aggressive sort—the community has seemed not a cause to be served, but a mine to be worked. This is the natural outcome of the ego-centric theory which has so intensely stimulated American ambition, activity and achievement. America has so long spelled personal opportunity that we must not expect it very quickly

to reform its spelling into public service. When we remember how earnestly we have preached the gospel of success, how we have rewarded and exalted the men who have won it, we must not be impatient with the citizens whose 'sense of the state' is chiefly that of an arena for individual gain and glory. We must slowly change this extreme individualism into a philosophy which shall in increasing measure identify private ambition and public weal. There are signs of this change on every hand.

"Perhaps the most common view of the state is the police and umpire theory. Ambitious individuals and self-seeking groups are engaged in constant rivalry and struggle. The state sees that justice is done; that there is fair play. Thus it becomes a form of compulsion or control. It is set over against the citizen. It taxes him, spends his money, thwarts him in many ways. It is hard to feel much enthusiasm for the State looked at in this fashion. It seems chiefly negative; it lacks positive and constructive force. 'That government is best which governs least,' Spencer's ghost haunts his conception. It is reminiscent of Benthian and of Manchester. If graduates carry into life only this 'sense of the state' they will hardly spend themselves lavishly for the commonwealth.

"Against the exploitation and the police views of the state, there has been a growing protest from those who see in the collectivistic idea an all-inclusive organization. The socialist offers a 'sense of the state' which merges the citizens into an encompassing whole. To the ardent collectivist this is compatible with the spontaneity and self-direction of the individual. To most of us, however, this theory of the state seems destructive of the independence and responsibility which are essential to the most vigorous type of personality and to an expanding, advancing society. Just as on the one hand an exaggerated individualism leads to arrogance and to aloofness from the community, so on the other the socialist 'sense of the state' tends toward the submerging of individuality in the mass.

"Efficiency is a current shibboleth. Business methods are being carried into community life. Municipalities are declared to be nothing more than big corporations which should be managed by experts and pay to citizens dividends of health, comfort and happiness. We have, it is said, no further need of parties and sentimental loyalty. Business is politics and politics is business. The theory is being extended to state organization and

administration. There is strong appeal in this conception. It fits into the practical spirit of the age. It demands good service and applies more searching tests. And yet this business 'sense of the state' cannot touch the imagination and arouse the devotion which our common life demands.

"Nevertheless, the demand for business efficiency springs from real needs. Whether we like it or not, the community has more and more regulative and constructive tasks forced upon it. Shall we be apathetic or obstructive, shall we endure the change as a necessary evil, or shall we welcome an opportunity to enter into a constructive co-operation? There is a new 'sense of the state' as a vast agency of a purposeful, advancing society in which individuals find self-development and self-expression. Public health, popular education, taxation, control of public utilities, challenge attention and demand more than negative treatment. We are entering a new phase of community life—team-play for positive ends. We are yielding to the spell of a new 'sense of the state.'

"This call to constructive co-operation implies the moral ideal of the state which Mr. Bryce missed in us twenty-five years ago. Back of this change is the conviction that the state is more than a business corporation. It is an ethical force. It seeks justice, tolerance, mutual understanding, respect and good will. It cannot rest content with a technical or administrative efficiency which neglects the moral development of its citizens. It seeks their spontaneous, intelligent, self-directing loyalty. Through the conflicts and turmoil of our times, through the policies that are urged and the devices proposed, there is a struggling for expression, a quickened 'sense of the state' as a moral agency.

"Moral earnestness is fostered by an idealism which has religious fervor. Church and State are separate in America, but this does not mean that we Americans are irreligious. Quite apart from the theological indifference is a unifying spiritual power which kindles our enthusiasm for common tasks. No thoughtful student of our national life can doubt that immense spiritual energy is finding expression in many forms of public and social service. There is a faint glimpse at least of an ideal which makes the state an object of inspiring idealism. Only a few perhaps have yet caught this vision, but these men and women are the prophets and leaders of our times.

"There are then in American minds many 'sense of the state.' These different attitudes have

grown out of widely varying conditions. All of them have had, most of them still have, values. They vary in insight and in inspiring power. They arrange themselves roughly in an advancing series. Each larger conception includes and perpetuates what is best in that which it supersedes. No education can be called liberal which does not arouse men and women to a true patriotism, to a 'sense of the state' which shall sweep on into a noble vision, a chastened national pride, a thrill of future

'Enthusiasm can only be aroused by two things: an ideal which takes the imagination by storm, and a definite, intelligible plan for carrying the ideal out into practice.' Here is an ideal that may well take the imagination by storm—a noble seat of learning, skill and idealism, founded and sustained by the people, sending out men and women to enrich, and arouse and serve the commonwealth. Each graduate, with his abilities, training, ambitions, loyalty, becomes a part of the definite plan



Last Farewell on Steps of Page Hall

greatness, a submission to just control, a demand for technical efficiency, a deepened feeling of comradeship, a loyalty to common tasks, an enduring moral earnestness and fidelity to an ideal national aim.

"May the graduates today catch a glimpse of this vision! Mere intellectual assent will not serve. No calculating repayment of funds advanced will provide a motive. Toynbee once said

for carrying this ideal—this 'sense of the state'—out into practice in the common life."

After the conferring of degrees, the presentation of certificates and the benediction the parade was again formed and the march begun to the steps of Page Hall, where, according to custom, was rung down the curtain on the thirty-seventh commencement. Here the vast throng sang "Carmen Ohio." The newly elected President of the Ohio State University Association, Lowry F.

Sater, brought greetings to the graduates, giving them one more prescription how to enjoy life, namely to join the Association, which would be for all time the chief link to join them to their Alma Mater. A few touching words of farewell from Prexy brought many a heart into many a throat, and it is not too much to say that the scene

on the steps will linger longer in memory than many other events of the crowded week. Then came the bugles from the distance giving their "Awake to the Work of the World." Impressive to the last degree came these solemn notes, giving the thrill that is all too rare in this work-a-day world.



Degrees Conferred at Ohio State

Year 1913-1914

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Doctor of Philosophy.....	2
Master of Arts.....	42
Master of Science.....	14
—	58

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.....	96
Bachelor of Science in Forestry.....	11
Bachelor of Science in Horticulture.....	14
Bachelor of Science in Horticulture and Forestry.....	1
Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.....	40
—	162

COLLEGE OF ARTS, PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE

Bachelor of Arts.....	174
Bachelor of Science in Biology.....	1
Bachelor of Science.....	1
—	176

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science in Education.....	28
—	28

COLLEGE OF LAWS

Juris Doctor.....	2
Bachelor of Laws.....	19
—	21

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Bachelor of Architecture.....	7
Civil Engineer in Architecture.....	1
Ceramic Engineer.....	6
Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering.....	17
Civil Engineer.....	26
Mechanical Engineer in Electrical Engineering.....	29
Mechanical Engineer.....	29
Engineer of Mines.....	10
—	125

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.....	6
—	6

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.....	43
—	43

Total Degrees Conferred.....619

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES

Certificate in Law.....	16
Certificate of Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	16
—	32

Total Graduate, Year 1913-1914.....651





Sater--As He Was, Is and Will Be

An Intimate Sketch of the New President of
the Ohio State University Association

By PROF. GEORGE W. RIGHTMIRE, '95

WHEN LOWRY F. SATER entered the Ohio State University in the early '90's he was, like most of the rest of us, fresh from the country with the exuberance and buoyancy, and necessarily many of the manners and customs, of the rural population, although he had had the advantage of one year of preliminary polishing at Marietta College. He was alert, affable and inquiring, and very soon became acquainted with most of the students in the University and was almost instantly a favorite with them. Every situation and occasion had for him a human interest, and it was this element that apparently appealed most strongly to him, and it was this characteristic of his nature that kept him constantly in touch with the students and made him familiar with their ideas and ideals. He practiced the art of speaking, always had a pat story or joke at his command, and become celebrated as a gratulatory and occasional speaker. This ability was largely a matter of nature with him, but he cultivated it assiduously and kept a scrap book in which witty or humorous sayings, repartee, stories, and especially brilliant toasts and short addresses were carefully preserved.

He was a member of Alcyone Literary Society, and was prominent there as a declaimer, essayist, debater, orator, and parliamentarian; in fact he was a leader in all of the activities of that organization, which often met Horton Literary Society in friendly rivalry, and in the early '90's Alcyone and Horton Literary Societies alike did a valuable service in training young men in the art of public speaking and being at ease in the presence of an audience. He took quick prominence in the class organization, and in all general student enterprises he was keenly and intelligently interested. In his senior year a rather bitter struggle had broken out among the fraternities; in those days the Makio was a fraternity publication and the representation of the different fraternities on the Makio board was one of the causes of the

revolution. Matters reached such a pass that it seemed that the annual book must be given up and that the college year would end in bitter warfare between the organizations. Fortunately, however, Lowry was elected editor-in-chief, and it was due almost entirely to his fine reputation among the students and faculty, and his appealing personality and popular favor, that the book was a great success, and in a measure helped to heal the differences among the fraternities.

In college he took great pleasure in the study of history, especially political history. None of the characters of history for him was mounted on a pedestal; they were all very human and he had a peculiar faculty of being able to rate each historical character at human interest value, and generally he spoke of them in familiar terms, and was able to appreciate them as dominant personalities mingling with the multitude and influencing and swaying the people. In other words, history with him was largely a study of men and their motives, and he applied to historical characters and situations the impressions gained from current experiences. He exhibited a great deal of tenacity also in this study. On one occasion in American History seminar his subject for investigation and report was one of the early political parties; he treated the subject in a vein of levity, and spoke of the old politicians and leaders in very familiar terms and dressed up the account of the rise and progress and fall of the party in very modern newspaper style, the *substance* of which was satisfactory to the able professor of American History, but the *manner of treatment* did not quite accord with the dignity which, in his view, should attach to the subject, and in the review which the professor gave, as usual, of the papers presented, Lowry's effort on the political party was not very highly rated. At a following meeting of the class, all of the assigned subjects having been then exhausted, the professor presented a new list of subjects for investigation, and in his usual manner

suggested to the members of the class that they choose the subjects which had the strongest appeal. Among the subjects submitted was that of the history of the Whig party, and when it came Lowry's turn to make a choice he said: "Well, professor, I believe I'll take another party!" to the great amusement of everybody present. I do not recall that his treatment of the Whig party was much different from that of the previous party he had investigated, but I am certain that whatever he had to say about it was very entertaining as well as instructive, and I believe he came in for generous commendation from the professor at the time he made his next report. In the other lines of study which he pursued he had some favorites, and some he carried because they were there and there was nothing else he could do with them (and who has not?), but generally he succeeded very well indeed, and was always capable of extracting the distinctly human element which the subject might contain. He had a great capacity for work and the ability of concentration, and therefore accomplished a great deal in a short time; he thus made occasion for taking up a variety of collateral interests, and when he was graduated in 1895 he was one of the best known men of the class.

He then entered the College of Law, spent the next two years in hard work and preparation for admission to the bar, which he attained in 1897, and since that time has been practicing law in the city of Columbus. The characteristics which kept him in the position of leadership through his University life were in evidence here, and in due course of time he came into the enjoyment of a very representative law practice. He was soon accorded warm recognition by the lawyers, has been president of the local Bar Association, and his eloquence on many occasions has entertained their social gatherings.

A lawyer with his characteristics would have to exercise a considerable degree of restraint if he avoided political activity, so it was not surprising that in a few years he was a candidate for nomination for probate judge, which he barely missed. He has been manager in several municipal campaigns for mayor, and actively participated in the meetings of the popular convention which selected a commission to frame a new charter for the city of Columbus a year ago.

His manifold activities, however, have never drawn him away from his interest in the Univer-

sity; he shared heartily any movement which tended to strengthen the local or general alumni spirit, and was almost always present at the annual alumni meetings and luncheons, and for some years has been the treasurer of the trustees of the University. When Ralph Mershon, as president of the old Alumni Association, was carrying through his vigorous campaign for the reorganization of the alumni and ex-students, Lowry gave great assistance locally, and also as adviser on the general situation. He brought to that matter all the enthusiasm for which he is noted, and contributed greatly to the satisfactory outcome of Mr. Mershon's efforts. At the great home-coming during the Commencement week of 1911 he was the toastmaster at the alumni noon luncheon, and carried through the most exhilarating and by far the most successful affair of that kind the University had ever seen. His ability as a post prandial master was never more happily displayed than on that occasion; humor, serious eloquence, sarcasm, and pathos were all equally at his command. He was a prime mover in the proceedings leading up to the fortieth anniversary celebration at the Commencement time in 1913, and heroically led the class of 1895 in the Pageant. During the past year he was the chairman of the Alumni State Committee on the welfare of the University, and presided over and was a guiding influence in the Conference of Alumni from all parts of Ohio which has been well described, and the importance of which has been ably indicated, in the April-May number of the *Monthly*.

Recent presidents of the University Association have brought great force and purpose to the regeneration and expansion of alumni organization and enthusiasm, and directing it into channels of helpfulness to the University. This work will go on apace in the next year, for Sater is a worthy successor to Mershon, Payne, and Storer. Dumas' heroes in "Twenty Years After" were still imbued with the enthusiasm of young manhood, but tempered with maturity of judgment and calculating foresight, the gifts of time; so will our new president manifest the ardor of 1895 directed and enriched by the active and diversified experiences of the twenty years that have passed since then. May we all come nobly to his support, and together make this year one of generous purpose and large accomplishments in University history.



Ohio State Campus Memorial Gateways

By Prof. J. N. Bradford, '32

From ancient to modern times memorials have been erected at the entrances to cities, parks and public places to commemorate some event, act or service.

Many universities have these memorials which are impressive, silent testimonials, voicing the appreciation of the service these educational institutions render to the country.

These memorial gateways are about the only structures on a university campus which are purely monumental works of architecture. All others must possess the utilitarian purposes primarily.

During the fortieth anniversary, which was celebrated Commencement week 1913, the class of '88 proposed that the Patriarchs (including all classes previous to '95) manifest their appreciation for and interest in their Alma Mater by erecting two memorial gateways, one at High Street and Fifteenth Avenue entrance and the other at the Neil and Eleventh Avenues entrance.

A committee was appointed to take charge of the project. They realized that memorials of this

nature were works of architecture worthy of the best efforts of the architect and instituted a competition to secure appropriate designs.

The competition resulted in awarding the first prize to Mr. H. D. Smith, associated with John Russell Pope, a noted architect of New York, and a graduate of Ohio State, class of '07.

How well he succeeded is shown in the illustrations on the cover of the *Monthly* which tell better than words the dignified structures he proposes for a solution of the problem. His intimate knowledge of the campus and fine architectural ability is shown in the appropriately designed structure illustrated in this issue.

The committee has performed part of its mission in securing designs which will command the appreciation of all and the material realization of these memorials, the Patriarchs look forward to with interest, and trust that the committee will in the near future secure the fund to complete their work.



Country Life Week

From August 10 to 14 at Ohio State University will be held the first annual Country Life Week, which is already a fixed event in several other institutions. It will be under the direction of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State being represented by President Thompson, Dean Price and several professors. Among the other speakers will be: E. J. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction for Illinois; Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, president of the Indiana Home Economics Association; Rev. A. B. Storm, former president of Iowa State College; Rev. Silas E. Persons, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Prof. Paul L. Vogt, of Miami University; Rev. C. J. Cole, of Ashley, and Rev. Father J. B. Schmitt, of Burkhardt.

Ohio State Day at the Fair

For the past few years it has been the custom for Ohio State alumni and students to gather for the purpose of renewing old friendships and forming new ones at the Ohio State Fair, with talks by a number of those present, but the plans for this year are to have an informal reception, with light refreshments, from two to four on the afternoon of Wednesday, September 2. The staff of "The Agricultural Student" will act as hosts and they ask that all Ohio State folks register early—at either "The Student" booth, the booth of the College of Agriculture, or of the Ohio State University Association.

The Senior Promenade

The closing event of Commencement was, as usual, the senior promenade. It was a formal function attended not only by the members of the graduating class and their friends, but by faculty, trustees and friends of the University. The floor of the Armory was filled with the dancers, while those without terpsichorean ability or inclination found equal enjoyment in conversation. Supper was served in the lower gymnasium. The Prom. was as much of a success as all the other events of the weeks, thanks to the faculty commencement committee, of which Prof. W. L. Evans, '92, was chairman.

In the receiving line were: Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Prof. and Mrs. William Lloyd Evans, Mr. Maurice Briggs, president of the senior class; Mr. Beaumont Johnson, chairman of the social committee; Miss Bess Erni and Miss Charmé Seeds. Decorations were in green and white, alternate stripes of bunting in these colors completely covering the ceiling and festooning the balcony. Hanging baskets filled with flowers were suspended from the rafters, and beneath the balcony were cosy corners with beautiful furnishing.



Some of the Cup Winning Class of '29

From left to right: W. C. Wendt, Howard Hagler, J. George Bloom, Mrs. George H. Class, H. F. Miller, J. A. Bowditch, H. L. Kiker.

Sabine, Physicist, of the Class of '86

A recent number of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin* announces the appointment of Wallace C. Sabine, '86, as Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Harvard University. This professorship is the oldest in America, and became vacant a few months ago through the death of the distinguished physicist, Dr. Benjamin Osgood Peirce.



WALLACE C. SABINE

While still a student at Ohio State, Professor Sabine decided to devote himself to physics, his interest in this branch of science being aroused by the clear and incisive teaching of Professor T. C. Mendenhall, and his assistant, Newton W. Anderson. Going to Harvard in the fall of 1886, Mr.

Sabine entered the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, where he took courses in his chosen field with Professors John Trowbridge and B. O. Peirce, and in mathematics with Professors James Mills, Peirce and W. E. Byerly.

His first investigations dealt with the subject of light, a field in which he had an opportunity to display his skill in devising delicate apparatus for the study of the ultra-violet rays. After a year's time, he was appointed to a Morgan Fellowship, and received the degree of A. M., in June, 1888. During 1889 and 1890 he was assistant; from 1895 to 1905, assistant professor, and since 1905 he has been professor of physics. Before retiring from the presidency, Dr. Eliot recognized Professor Sabine's services in transforming the Lawrence Scientific School into the Graduate School of Applied Science by naming Mr. Sabine dean of the new school.

The new position meant more than the administrative work involved in it, for the Graduate School of Applied Science had fallen heir to the great McKay bequest of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, the income from which was available for new professorships. Hence, it became a part of Mr. Sabine's duty to search out the ablest teachers and investigators in certain branches of science and engineering for the Faculty he was seeking to build up. Thus, departments of Civil and Electrical Engineering and Architecture were created on the graduate basis, and men of the highest qualifications appointed to chairs in these departments on Professor Sabine's recommendation. Doubtless, the most notable thing achieved by the new Dean in organizing the Graduate School of Applied Science was changing the Bussey Institute, a sort of agricultural experiment station maintained by Harvard, into school of biological research again on the graduate basis. He also raised money for the erection of an electrical building.

It was, however, characteristic of Mr. Sabine that his new and various duties did not turn him from his own scientific investigations and his teaching. For the past fifteen years he has given much attention to architectural acoustics, a field in which

he is a pioneer. His investigations in this field have taken him to various parts of the United States and to Europe. When the Symphony Hall was erected in Boston, his expert knowledge of acoustics was called into requisition by the architects of the new structure, and he has acted as consulting engineer for the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City and many other auditoriums.

Professor Sabine has also found time to contribute numerous articles on acoustics to the architectural magazines and to encyclopedias, besides writing a small volume for class use, entitled, *A Laboratory Course in Physical Measurements*, and inventing a variety of simple apparatus to be used by elementary students in physics. In bringing to pass the recent co-operative agreement between Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has received favorable comment throughout the country, and which President James, of the University of Illinois, says will result in making the Institute the greatest engineering school in the world, the services of Professor Sabine were indispensable, as those know who are familiar with the inner story of the agreement.



Iowa-Ohio State Meeting

The Iowa-Ohio State University Association held a picnic on the afternoon of May 23. On account of the inclement weather, which kept several members from over the state away, it was necessary to hold it in the East pavilion on the campus of Iowa State College at Ames. The Association had as its guest, Doctor William McPherson of Ohio State, who gave an illustrated lecture on European Chemists and their laboratories under the auspices of the Chemical Society of Iowa State College at Ames in the evening of May 22.

The ladies served a delicious picnic dinner, which will long be remembered by those present. Mrs. Potts had a new song in honor of the guests. All enjoyed the old songs and yells.

Doctor McPherson told us of the work being done by Graduate School, and the movement for co-operation among the State and other colleges of Ohio. We are hoping the work may grow

Such an arrangement was long favored by President Eliot, but was successfully opposed by the friends of the Institute. President Lowell also advocated the co-operative idea, which likewise recommended itself to President Maclaurin of the Institute. These gentlemen have achieved much for their respective institutions and for the cause of higher education, but it may be doubted whether any single achievement will reflect greater credit upon their administrations than this working agreement.

Professor Sabine has been chairman of the Physics Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a member of the American Physical Society, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of other scientific societies. In 1907, Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. Sc.

In conferring the degree of Doctor of Science on Mr. Sabine at the Harvard commencement last month President Lowell said: "Wallace Clement Sabine, physicist and administrator; a generous spirit, solicitous only for the public good; who has traced in science the waves of sound, with a mind attuned to nature and a soul in harmony with men."

under his able leadership as it should; we want to see Ohio State University one of the *great State Universities*. The resources of the state certainly justify it.

A constitution was adopted for the Iowa branch, and it is hoped that all of the Ohio people in Iowa will become interested in helping to make this organization a "hummer."

The following were present:—Prof. Wm. McPherson of Columbus, Prof. and Mrs. H. C. Bartholomew and daughter of Ames, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bowen and children of Ames, Prof. and Mrs. W. F. Coover, Ames, Mrs. M. P. Fairfield and son Jack of Ames, Prof. and Mrs. F. A. Fish and daughters of Ames, W. G. Gaessler of Ames, Prof. G. E. Hesse of Ames, Prof. and Mrs. H. S. Murphy and son of Ames, Prof. W. H. Pew and daughter of Ames, Prof. and Mrs. A. P. Potts and son of Ames, Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Wilkinson of Ames, Miss Whitehead of Ames.

H. S. MURPHY.



Officers of Company B in 1891

From left to right: Standing—First Sergeant Will A. Ely, Third Sergeant David Dyer, Fourth Corporal C. A. Stevens, First Lieutenant Melvin N. Mix, commanding; Color Sergeant Jesse R. Lovejoy, Third Corporal Charles Allen, Third Sergeant Milton C. Lakin, and Second Sergeant J. H. Galbraith.

Sitting—First Lieutenant Eli O. Ackerman and Second Lieutenant Charles I. Howard.

A Chapter of Military Ancient History

By J. H. CALBRAITH, '87

In the picture printed herewith are presented the officers and non-commissioned officers of Co. B of the University Battalion as the organization stood in March, 1881. Colonel Luigi Lomia was then our commandant, and three companies, with probably not more than 150 members all told, composed the military contingent.

I find in the *Lantern* of April, 1881, a list of the officers of this company in which C. S. Amy is given as one of the sergeants, and M. P. Kenny one of the corporals. But I am sure Mr. Amy is not in the group and I do not think Mr. Kenny is. I remember their faces very well. In fact I am absolutely certain of my identification given above, except possibly as to Mr. Stevens. I may be wrong as to him, but I am sure the figure that I have labeled Stevens could be neither Amy nor Kenney, for Amy was very tall and Kenney very short.

Of the group, only Mr. Mix is dead, so far as I know. He became a distinguished journalist and died suddenly of spinal meningitis while he was one of the editors of the *New York World*. Lieutenant Ackerman is engineer of maintenance of way for the Columbus Railway and Light Company. Lieutenant Howard is Senator Howard of Belmont county. Sergeant Lovejoy is one of the vice presidents of the General Electric Company with offices in New York and Schenectady. Sergeant Lakin is a Franklin county bailiff. Sergeant Ely is still living at Elyria. Corporal Allen was recently living at his old home, Washington C. H. I

have not heard from either Dyer or Stevens since leaving college. Dyer came from Sunbury. My recollection of Stevens is hazy.

The commissioned officers, it will be noted, are carefully holding their caps. Those were dress affairs, topped with a stately plume or pompon. Their side arms were small drill-swords, which they carried in metal scabbards hung to maroon colored sashes, which, combined with the white cross-belt, gave them a rather distinguished appearance. It was quite an event when our commissioned officers appeared with these plumed caps, on dress parade, for the first time.

Commissioned officers at that time were distinguished by neither shoulder straps nor collar insignia, but by chevrons that differed from those of non-commissioned officers only in that they were broader and carried more lines of gold braid. In the case of our sergeant major, this effulgence of sleeve adornment was carried to such an extent that he went down the line like a shimmering sun beam on parade occasions. I remember one man who held this office about this time, who certainly was refulgent in his uniform. He is a staid professor in a Western University now, and I will not mention his name.

The cap ornament seems to have been the usual cross-guns, but a short time before, when the institution bore its original name, we had a broad brass plate there, bearing the initials "O. A. & M. C."—The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College.



Major Sigerfoos at the Front

Edward Sigerfoos, '91, Major 7th U. S. Infantry, sailed from Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 24th, 1914. The Seventh Infantry is a part of the Fifth Reinforced Brigade of the Regular Army and sailed on the U. S. Transport Kilpatrick. On this transport, which was the first to arrive at Vera Cruz on the morning of April 28th, was General Frederick Funston, the Commander of the Expeditionary Forces of the United States.

On April 30th, Major Sigerfoos' Battalion of the 7th Infantry, relieved a regiment of Blue

Jackets at the Salon Variedades, Vera Cruz, took over the control of a large section of the city and is now quartered there.

On arrival in the city, Major Sigerfoos was appointed a judge of the Provost Court, for the trial of natives for criminal offences, and on May 15th he was detailed as Brigade Adjutant of the 5th Reinforced Brigade, with offices in the Comandancia, which was formerly the headquarters of General Maass, Commander of the Mexican forces in the state of Vera Cruz.



Married--Going to India



MR. AND MRS. GRIFFIN

Don W. Griffin, '14, to Clara Belle Eason, '14, in Columbus, June 4. The bride is a daughter of Rev. J. N. Eason. They will go to Allahabad, India, to enter the faculty of the Ewing College, conducted by the Presbyterian Church.



Pixley, an Ohio State Man

Vice-Governor Newton W. Gilbert, '83, of the Philippine Islands, when he was in Columbus in May Said:

"There are many Ohio State University men in the Philippines, but none of my time. I never met but one Ohio State man in the East, who dated back to my time there. It was while I was in Yokohama, Japan, on a business visit. I had just registered at a hotel when a man stepped before me and remarked that we had not met for thirty years. I shook hands with him but remarked that I could not be sure that we had ever met.

"It turned out that he was Frank Pixley, a student at Ohio State from Akron when I was there, and who had made a great success in the production of popular light opera. I do not know whether it was because I had not changed much or because he has a good eye for faces, that enabled him to pick me out in that out-of-the-way corner of the earth."

Pixley has written the words, and Gustav Luders the music of such popular comic operas as "The Prince of Pilsen," "King Dodo," "The Burgomaster," "The Enchanted Isle," "The Great Mogul," "The Woodland," "Marcella" and "The Gypsy."



MARIE GRACE CLARK, '14

Marie Grace Clark, who graduated from the Law College this year, passed her examination for admittance to the bar the same week, with excellent grades. Miss Clark is the daughter of Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Clark, superintendent of the New York State Sunday School Association and who for many years was secretary of the Ohio State Sunday School Association, and of Dr. Harriet Clark. Miss Clark's success at the bar examination gives to the family a lawyer in addition to a minister and a physician.



MRS. ELLIS LOVEJOY, '84-'14

On the thirtieth anniversary of her graduation in arts, Mrs. Ellis Lovejoy took her second degree, this time as Bachelor of Science in Horticulture. In 1884 she was Helena Chamberlain and later became the wife of Ellis Lovejoy of the class of '85. Three years ago Mrs. Lovejoy decided to resume her work at the University by a course in horticulture. She has made a special study of chemistry, botany, insect and bird life and fruit growing. Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy are spending this summer in Alaska, and on their return will buy a farm.



Sets a New Record



BERNARD RAYMUND, '14

The distinction of being the first graduate both of whose parents are graduates of the Ohio State belongs to Bernard Raymund, who received a diploma from the Arts College. His father, Frank M. Raymund, was of the class of '88, and his mother, who was Sarah Eliza O'Kane, graduated in 1891.



Chimes Fund Completed

Since 1906 each senior class except one contributed money for the purchase of a set of chimes for the campus, and '14 put the finishing touches to the project by contributing the \$1175 needed. The chimes will be placed in the tower of Orton Hall until the money is raised by the alumni to build a special chimes tower.

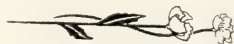


Ohio State Men in Texas



In the above photograph are shown graduates of Ohio State who are now connected with the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Texas. Reading from the left, they are: Dr. R. C. Dunn, '11, Instructor in Veterinary Medicine; S. W. Bilsing, '12, Instructor in Entomology; Dr. R. P. Marsteller, '05, Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine; W. W. Marshall, '13, Assistant Entomologist to the Texas Experiment Station. Dr. Mark Francis, '87, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, and Veterinarian to the Texas Experiment Station.

Dr. Francis was the first graduate in Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University, and has held his present position since graduation. He was the first to inoculate successfully for the Texas fever tick.



Round Robin

Marriages

T. V. Huddle, Ex-'11, to Inez Graham, of Plain City, March 18.

Thomas E. Buchanan, '11, to Marietta McClure, at Columbus, April 7.

Malcolm G. Dickey, '10, to Grace E. Thome, '09, in Columbus, April 9.

Roy E. Layton, Ex-'97, to Anna Myers, at Oakwood, O., April 30. They will live at Wapakoneta.

Cecil L. Cutler, formerly of Sisterville, W. Va., to Florence Brae Donahue of Columbus, on May 5. They are living with the bride's parents at 19 Jefferson Ave.

Peter Paul Boli, '08, to Susie Mae Wheelan, at Hamilton, O., May 7. Mr. Boli was manager of the Ohio State football team.

Rev. James Ralph Neale to Edith Carolyn Patton, in Columbus, May 12. Both were former Ohio State students. They will reside in Piqua, where Mr. Neale is pastor of the United Presbyterian Church.

Carl I. Biddle, '13, of Akron, O., to Margarite Burkart, of Columbus, May 19. They will reside at 323 Exchange Street, Akron.

Lawrence Joseph O'Brien, '11, to Sue Sweeney, at Wilmerding, Pa., June 2. Mr. O'Brien is with the Ohio Industrial Commission.

Leo Campbell to Reba Skimming, '12, June 2, in Columbus. They will reside in Dayton. The bride formerly taught in the high school at Caldwell.

Edward Kromer, '12, to Mary Ethelyn Creamer, in Columbus, June 3. They will reside at 511 East 126th St., Cleveland, where Mr. Kromer is a civil engineer.

Paul A. Riggie to Rhea VanMeter, former Ohio State student, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mac VanMeter. The ceremony took place in the Indianola M. E. Church June 11. They will make their home in Columbus.

Chalmers DePue, '09, was married June 3 at Highlands, a suburb of Boston. The bride was attended by her sister. The best man was George Greener, formerly of Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. DePue will reside in Forest Hills, R. I., where Mr. DePue is the manager of landscape for the Russell Sage Foundation.

Codruss Brown, '13, to Mary Linkins, '12, at Richmond, Ind., June 6. Their home is at Fort Wayne.

Attila C. Grant, '13, Eustes, Florida, to Margarite Gardner, '12, Columbus, June 16. Mr. Grant spends the winters on his orange grove in Florida.

C. B. Durham of Lafayette, Ind., to Frances G. Frosh, '12, at the bride's home in Dayton, O., June 16. After a trip to Georgian Bay they will be at home at Lafayette, where Mr. Durham is horticulturist at Purdue University.

William R. McGaw, ex-'93, to Clara Louise Jenkins, at the bride's home in Columbus, June 17. Mr. McGaw is a member of the firm of Jones, Witter & Co. of Columbus.

Byron A. Fay, Ex-'14, to Margaret Parrody of Columbus, on June 17. They will reside in Columbus.

Maxwell E. Corotis, '08, to Roberta V. Kittrell, at Columbus, June 18. They will reside at 2565 Glenmawr avenue. Mr. Corotis is general agent for the Midland Life Insurance Co.

Prof. William B. Cockley, '04, of the College of Law, to Katherine Ann Jones at Jackson, June 20. The bride was a former State student.

Harold L. Reeder, '12, to Flora E. MacLean, '12, at Columbus, June 24.

George L. Brinkenhoff, '12, to Fonce Reeves of Columbus, in Panama, June 26. Mr. Brinkenhoff is a civil engineer at Gatun.

Eh-rhart G. Andree, '11, to Ellen Belle Arnold, at Dalton, O., June 2.

Willard M. Kiplinger, '12, Columbus, to Irene Austin, '13, at Toledo, June 20.

George Earl Flower, who was in the University 1905-7, to Ethel Faye Bowers, at the bride's home in Columbus, June 24. The couple will live at 498 East 105th Street, Cleveland, where Mr. Flower is employed on the new filtration works.

George C. Bobb, Ex-'15, to Alice M. Schneider, at Columbus, in June.

Elton S. Boerstler, '12, to Helen M. Patton, at Delaware, O.

H. L. McCall to Helen R. Brill, Ex-'14, at Columbus.

Bernard J. Schwendt, '07, to Ethel F. Gray, at Columbus.

Karl Millard Jones to Jean Gothlin, '10. They will reside in Wheeling, where Mr. Jones is an engineer with the Fairbanks-Morse Company.



Engagements

Rev. Samuel E. West to Mabel Clavenger, '12, of Sanett, Ind. The wedding is announced for July, and the future home will be in Powell, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miskimen of Newcomers-town, O., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, ('09) to James E. Edmonds, '08, Assistant Professor in Animal Husbandry at the University of Illinois. They will be married early in July.

Evan T. Crane, '11, to Marie Eugenia Grant, '15, the marriage to occur in September.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, '10, to Elizabeth H. Bancroft, '10. The wedding will occur in the fall. Miss Bancroft has been a teacher in the Kalamazoo High School and Mr. Schlesinger in the department of American history, Ohio State.

T. Field Van Meter of Winchester, Ky., to Florence Minister of Columbus.

Wm. Edward Byers, '00, Kansas City, to Anna Frances Blohm, '09. Mr. Byers is a graduate in law, and Miss Blohm in domestic science.

Brownell McGrew of Havre de Grace, Md., to Bertha Caroline Horst, '11, of Hilliards.

Walter Smith Kridler of Fremont, O., to Nelle D. Greener, '09, of Columbus. The wedding will take place late in the summer.

Walter H. Scribner of Nashville, Tenn., to Helen Hayden Ashcraft, '14, of Mt. Vernon, O.



Births

To Prof. W. M. Rider, '98, and Mrs. Rider (Grace Vance) a son, William Morrison, Jan. 16, at 1444 S. State St., Syracuse, N. Y.

To H. B. Northrup, '11 and Mrs. Northrup (Eva P. Hughes) a son, Harry Hughes, Feb. 12.

To C. W. Juniper, '04, and Mrs. Juniper, a son, Ralph, March 2, at Nelsonville, O.

To Ivan A. Farquhar, '06, and Mrs. Farquhar (Helen Taylor, '06) a son, Melville Taylor, March 19. Their home is Utica, N. Y., 1009 Sunset Ave.

To Robert W. Evans, '11 and Mrs. Evans, a son, Robert W., March 30, at Chillicothe, O.

To George V. Sheridan, Ex-'11, and Mrs. Sheridan, a son, April 9.

To Howard R. Reemsnyder and Mrs. Reemsnyder, a son, Howard R., April 26 at Toledo, O.

To Carl V. Potter, '09, and Mrs. Potter, a daughter, April 29 at Cincinnati.

To R. L. Clare, '12, and Mrs. Clare (Helen Walsh) a son, May 9, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

To G. Francis Gray, '09, and Mrs. Gray, a daughter, Alice Elizabeth, June 7, at Schenectady, N. Y.

To E. H. Bechberger, '11, and Mrs. Bechberger, a son, Robert Edward, July 10, 1913, at Ellwood City, Pa.

To William Brooks, '10, and Mrs. Brooks, Ex-'13, a daughter, at Cleveland.



Deaths

Wyatt Elgin Ralston, graduate of the veterinary college in 1904, died on December 18, 1913, after an illness of 10 months of paralysis caused by infection of the spinal cord. Mr. Ralston was professor of physiology and bacteriology in Washington State University at Pullman, Wash.

Carl H. Bates died on May 27 as the result of an automobile accident near Sugar Grove, Fairfield County. Mr. Bates was a law graduate of the class of 1904 and had an office in the Wyandotte Building, Columbus.

Class Personals

1886

Wm. S. Devol, Secretary-treasurer of the San Luis Obispo (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, writes as follows to the editor: "*Ohio State Monthly* for March received today. I must say that it does me good to look upon the face of my old friend Mills; but I did not realize that he had become so ancient as to be counted 'among the fossils and other prehistorics.' But then, he will make good, even if he is compelled to get 'down to bed rock to do it.' He was always considerable of a 'scratcher.' I remember when he was in Prexy's office he was an expert at scratching with a pen, which he did with much flourish. Now he scratches the face of the whole State of Ohio, and with less flourish."

1887

Harry Adams Kahler has been elected president of the board of directors of the New York Mortgage and Security Company and the New York Title Company. Mr. Kahler has long been identified with the bond and mortgage business and has successfully developed several important corporations engaged in that line. He is vice president and a director of the Carolina Bond & Mortgage Company of Columbia, S. C., the United States Bond & Mortgage Company and the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank of Dallas, Texas, and a director in the Title & Guaranty Company of Dallas, Texas.

Anna Mullay, of Chicago, is spending the summer in Germany, studying methods in vocational and industrial schools and the civic problems that go with them.

Halbert E. Payne of New York wired his regrets at being unable to attend Commencement this year. He expects to make a business trip to England and France this summer.

James B. McLaughlin is now located at Dickerson, Md.

1889

J. George Bloom attended the twenty-fifth anniversary of his class. He is connected with the J. F. Stevenson Co. of New York, and is located now at Altman, N. Y.

1891

Norman W. Storer, retiring president of the Ohio State University association, will be vice president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for the next two years.

1892

Paul M. Lincoln has been elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for the year beginning August 1.

1893

Prof. Jesse E. Coursault, of the University of Missouri, is teaching in the summer school of Ohio State this summer.

1895

Agnes F. Chalmers was re-elected this spring to the school board of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Guy L. Ireland is in the bond business, his address being Parkside, Clifton, Cincinnati.

1896

Charles M. Henrietta is the assistant superintendent of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, O.

Dr. George E. Sellenings, of New York was made a fellow of the College of Surgeons at Philadelphia on June 22. This society was formed for the advancement and supervision of surgical practitioners, and achieves the same objects as does the Royal Society of Great Britain.

1897

Patrick Harrigan is general superintendent of mines and is located at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Paul B. Yockey, whose home is at Xenia, is general traveler for the Hooven & Allison Co., and is travelling all over the United States and Canada. He writes that at the time of the March conference of the Association he was at Regina, Saskatchewan, which was at that date "the coldest spot in the habitable portion of North America, this being the official report."

To the position of supervisor of Columbus grade schools, Miss Marie Gugle was elected at a \$2000 salary. Miss Gugle has been an instructor in mathematics in the New Scott High School, Toledo. She was graduated from Central High School, this city, in 1893; from the State University in 1897 and has taken graduate work at Columbia University. She will assume her new duties at the beginning of the new school year.

1898

Chalmer K. McClelland is now located at Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga., after having been agronomist for a number of years at the Hawaii Experiment Station, Honolulu.

1899

Wilbur E. Mann, university editor and faculty secretary, resigned at the close of the school year. He will go to Palmetto, Florida, to engage in business with his father-in-law.

1903

Harry E. Ewing has joined the association by sending a letter from Buenos Aires, Argentine, where he is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the National University of Buenos Aires, supported by the foreign department of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., New York.

Harry B. Hommon has left the Sewage Testing Station at Collinwood, Cleveland, Ohio, to take a position with the Hygienic Laboratory, 25th and East S. street, Washington, D. C.

Jerome J. Green, formerly professor of Physics in Notre Dame, has changed his address to 2929 Boston Avenue, San Diego, Cal.

Mary G. McMahon was one of five women who passed the Ohio bar examination in June. Miss McMahon has been connected with the attorney general's office for the past three years and prepared herself for the bar examination while carrying on her official duties at the office. The members of the department, as it were, acted as faculty for her. It is known that she obtained a perfect grade in a number of the subjects.

1904

Phillips Thomas writes from East Pittsburgh, where he is connected with the Westinghouse E. & N. Company: "I take much pleasure, often keen delight, in going over numbers of the *Monthly* as they come. You are doing a great work for the Alumni and 'ae,' and we all appreciate it even as we benefit by it,—to the full. Since graduation, I have not kept in very close touch with the old boys and girls,—have not had the time to do justice to such efforts, and felt all along that such small advances and efforts that I could make, would make me only very sorry that I had not more time. But the good work of the Association, and especially the splendidly interesting numbers of the *Monthly* that have an engaging way of popping up on my desk once every too seldom, has changed my attitude along with that of many other Alumni.



1905

Prof. N. W. Rockey of the Department of English of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, writes from Stillwater, Okla.: "The *Monthly* is a great source of inspiration and its service in keeping us all interested in affairs 'back home' is more than worth while. I am delighted to hear that the dream of the chimes is coming true. Now let us move the grand stand, have the sunken garden along the ditch, which, of course, is to become the waterway to a dammed Olentangy where I expect some day to see our boys win at the skulls. Dream? Not at all. Fact."

E. B. Pfeuger, is at Pago Pago, American Samoa, where he will be engaged for two years in the American government service, making a complete survey of American Samoa.

Evan P. Bone of Cincinnati, has been designated by the War Department to be engineer in charge of construction of Ohio river dam No. 39, near Vevay, 60 miles below Cincinnati. The work will cost about \$1,000,000.

1907

Irving R. Gard, has returned from British Columbia to become manager of the Mecca Collier Company at Eagle, W. Va. Mr. Gard is a native of Columbus and a graduate of the school of mines. He was a captain of cadets while in the University.

Walter H. Mitenger has left the Otisville sanitarium and is now located at 932 Clinton Street, Cincinnati.

1909

Charles R. Garvin, for some years connected with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, has been appointed General Agent for the Connecticut General Life of Hartford. His office is 607-8 Wyandotte Building, Columbus.

Claude Adell, who has been teaching Chemistry in the East Technical High School of Cleveland, is now with the Standard Scientific Company of New York City.

Sidney H. Katz, who was instructor of Chemistry in New Hampshire College at Durham, is now connected with the U. S. Bureau of Mines, at Pittsburgh, where are several other Ohio State men.

Herbert T. Osborn, entomologist, is at the experiment station, Honolulu.

Daniel D. Condit has been detailed by the United States Geological Survey to make an investigation this summer as to the probabilities of further discoveries of oil and gas in Eastern and Southern Ohio.

1910

Paul M. Giesy visited his college friends and his parents during Commencement week, on his way to Ivorydale, O., his present business home. While in the University he was lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and was pressed into military service on the campus during Commencement.

1911

R. S. Mitchell has removed from Havre De Grace, Md., to Philadelphia, 3710 Walnut street.

Harold T. Heath, one of the numerous Westinghouse contingent at Pittsburgh, has sent in a number of new members. It is this sort of activity that has made the Pittsburgh organization so strong.

Lester P. Slade has been promoted to the position of assistant engineer on the New York State Barge Canal. His address is 91 Rugby avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

1912

C. R. George has taken up dairy extension work with Purdue University, having left the University of California.

1913

Warren A. Plumer is with the Westinghouse E. & M. Company at East Pittsburgh. His address is 819 Rebecca Avenue, Wilkensburg, Pa.

Garnett M. Wikoff, alias "Wik," is at Feather River Experiment Station, Quincy, Cal.; is connected with the forest service. He sends the *Monthly* a picture of the Campanile being erected at the University of California, with the suggestion that such a structure be placed on the Ohio State campus.

1914

Four of this year's senior class, electrical engineers, presented as a joint thesis a study of a new double-deck electric car in operation in Columbus. They are Thomas E. Mullen, Wilbur C. Dyer of Columbus, Paul R. Ford of Middletown, and Fred R. Shamel of Uhrichsville.

Keffer, '82, in the Northwest

Old grads will be interested in knowing something of the life and work of Frederic Keffer, of the class of '82. He has been a resident of British Columbia since 1898, having gone there from Mexico when that great Northwest was practically a wilderness. His object was to start developments of several mining claims for a syndicate of New York men.

Meeting with success in the preliminary work, the British Columbia Copper Company was organized in 1898 to take over the divers properties, and since that time he has been continuously on the job as manager, and during the later years as Consulting Engineer and Geologist, also as acting general manager, (in 1912). His work for the past two years has been principally travelling over the country, examining and reporting on mining claims and mines, and in looking after the development of those secured under options. A line of work he finds much more to his taste than acting as manager, for he finds it much more interesting to be out in the field than tied to an office.

On the side he is a rancher, having together with two partners a 500 acre fruit ranch down in the State of Washington. So that when the minerals peter out, he can go and luxuriate under his own vines and fig trees.

In writing to a friend recently, he said:

"I shall probably, in the course of events, some day retire from active service with the Company, and open a consulting engineer's office in Spokane, or in one of the coast cities, but this is still in the future and may not materialize. I don't think that Mrs. Keffer and I would ever be contented to live anywhere but in the Northwest country, which with its perfect climate, magnificent scenery, streams and lakes, cannot be beaten anywhere on earth. Our son, Robert, graduated at the State College of Washington last June, and is now engineer for the Stewart Mine at Kellogg, Idaho.

"I was at the University a day last January, but it was unfortunately during Christmas vacation, and we saw very few people. Please give my best regards to all the folks around the University, particularly to Orton, Dye, Bradford, Scott, Lazenby, and others of the old bunch." Mrs. Keffer, who was Emily C. Lehner, was also at one time an Ohio State student.



Association Annual Meeting

Important Subjects Acted on and New Administration Installed

The annual meeting of the Ohio State University Association was called to order Tuesday morning in Ohio Union by President N. W. Storer, '91. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved the secretary read his report as follows:

"Your secretary has not been in office long enough to present either a voluminous report of his activities or a great many promises of what he was going to do. The activities of the administration will be set forth in the report of the president, and the office will have to a large degree the task of carrying forward the work thus outlined.

"At the meeting of the board of directors yesterday afternoon the following were elected members of the board of visitors to serve for five years: N. W. Storer, engineering, '91, Pittsburgh; Miss Mary Louise Arnold, Arts, '04, Columbus; D. A. Crowner, Agriculture, '96, Columbus.

"The secretary learned that there was a desire on the part of some members of the faculty not eligible to the association to attend its meetings and functions, and this year a special invitation was sent to all the instructional force, and a number responded. An effort has also been made to secure them as subscribers to the *Monthly*. A few have subscribed. The secretary has noticed a woful ignorance on the part of some of the faculty as to the Association, and he more than suspects that some of them have never seen the *Monthly*.

"The secretary wishes to say, this time as editor of the *Monthly*, that he invites and hopes for the assistance of every member in making the *Monthly* a thoroughly representative publication. The *Monthly* is now a high class magazine. It has been an expensive undertaking, but, in the opinion of those who have given it careful consideration, worth all that it costs. In fact it is probably not too much to say that it alone has repaid the members for their annual dues. It has enabled the members to keep in close touch with the University, perhaps closer in some ways than they would have been had they been on the campus. Of course there is room for much honest criticism, and the editor courts more of it if it will enable him to put out an improved product. He also hopes that at the same time you send in your kicks you will send in an occasional news item or other contribution. He will strive to make it your magazine and appoints you all associate editors.

"Several complaints have reached the office as to the non-appearance of the second number of "Who's Who." It has explained in each instance that it was impossible to get it out as expected, owing to the fact that for several months the association had no secretary. As you know an effort has been made this spring to get the opinion of the members at large as to the character of the publication, and the result of the referendum will be laid before the board of directors for their guidance.

"Before long the members will be asked to vote on a number of amendments to the constitution that have been

recommended by the retiring board of directors to the new one. The *Monthly* will publish the suggested amendments in order that they may be discussed before the ballots are sent out.

"At the recent election a notice was inclosed with the ballot to the effect that only those eligible to vote need send in their ballots. This, of course, meant that those in arrears for dues for more than six months could not vote. Unfortunately the number of such is large, but probably no more so than in many other similar organizations. But the appeal must be strongly made to Ohio State loyalty for the support of every member for an active and continuous interest in the organization, especially at this time when so many large projects for the advancement of the University are being undertaken by the Association. This work can be done only in comparatively small part by the association office. Personal effort must be put forth at all times, and for this the Association must look to the local organizations. We have many local bodies that are willing and enthusiastic and many more will be formed, not only through Ohio, but in other states.

"In this connection attention should be called to a condition that exists in a few places regarding the women graduates. There is a disposition not to recognize them as members of the local organizations, and naturally complaint has been made to headquarters. It is not for the secretary to attempt to settle such a serious problem, but he suggests it be considered by those with power to act.

"As you know two new colleges have been added to the University, medicine and dentistry, and these will bring to us a large body of alumni. Plans are already formed to bring these graduates into the Association.

"I wish to call attention to the importance of sending changes of address to the secretary for the files. In that connection I want to say that the office, as to its card system and book-keeping is in splendid condition. There is a large amount of book-keeping and clerical work necessary in the office and it is right up to date at present.

"In conclusion it may be said that your secretary takes an optimistic view of the future of the organization. There is much to be done, of course, but a steady and united pull on the part of the members of the Association is all that is needed to give Ohio State the proud position it should have among the great institutions of the United States."

The report of the secretary was accepted and then the report of the treasurer, Karl T. Webber, '97, was read and approved. It is found elsewhere in this issue of the *Monthly*.

Under the business of reports of committees, the report of that on woman's building was orally presented by Prof. C. W. Foulk, '94, in the absence of Mrs. Foulk, the chairman. Mr. Foulk said:

"I am Mrs. Foulk's husband. Mrs. Foulk is at home

looking after the affairs of her house and requested, if this report be called for that I make a short statement.

"She asked me to say that the State Federation of Women's Clubs passed a resolution endorsing the request for a Woman's Building on this campus, and that would mean that some 60,000 women have given their endorsement to it and to some extent will work for it. The Farm Women's Club also endorsed it at their state meeting, and they would perhaps work harder for it than the others—that means perhaps 2,000 more women. Now, the Trustees have not been able to decide as to what kind of a Woman's Building they want, consequently no active work can be undertaken about the building until we know exactly what is wanted. The questions that have agitated them are these, whether this building shall be strictly a woman's club house, having the functions of the Ohio Union, or whether it shall combine the women's club house and some educational work, like a woman's gymnasium. The Committee strongly advocated the woman's club house idea, but some of the members of the board want the other, and the result has been indecision so far as to what the result will be. That is all I remember as to what she told me to say."

The President: In lieu of a good report we will have to accept what we can get, but we think it a very great disappointment when we have to have a mere man report for the ladies. We think it is a very sad reflection and it is most exceptional in this day and age. However, the report will be accepted.

ATHLETIC BOARD.

Speaking for the Athletic Board Prof. T. E. French said: "The Athletic Board has closed what I regard as a very successful year in every way. Perhaps the least successful part has been the financial end of it which suffered on account of the weather last fall, but in the way of harmony on the board and in the way of success in the department, I think we may report the most successful year that the school has ever had. As far as competitive games are concerned, we have taken the championship in football, track, tennis and baseball."

The President: For the state or the country?

Prof. French: "These were the official state championships. If there was any way of determining the national championships, I think we would probably have them. The principal thing that is before the University in which the Athletic Board is interested is the question that has been started by the students themselves, who have had an initiative part in the establishment of a fee to go for the maintenance of the Athletic Department. The students have presented a petition to the Trustees, containing some 2,000 names, asking that a \$5 fee be assessed like taxes, which is to act in the same way as the present voluntary season ticket does in giving admission to all the games and in making the intercollegiate sports."

"There have been perhaps 2,000 students taking active part in athletic games this year, and the Athletic Board and the directors of the Athletic Department regard that as the biggest thing they are doing, regarding the competitive sports as a minor consideration in the larger phase of physical education."

In calling for reports of special committees the president said: "At our conference in March a Committee was appointed later to investigate the standing of Ohio State compared with other Universities. The committee has not had a great deal of time to give to it and the report is not as complete as they wish to make it, but I am

sure that you will be very much interested in the report that W. F. Bissing, '93, will present." (The report and discussion on page 58.)

The President: The Association has undertaken something this year which has never been done before, that is, to have a mid-year meeting or conference, at which important matters were taken up with respect to the work for the University in this state. Following that conference, which will be discussed a little later, there was a Committee appointed to organize the workers throughout the State to get them interested in legislative work. I am going to call for a report of that Committee from Lowry F. Sater, Chairman.

ORGANIZATION WORK.

Mr. Sater, '95: I have got so used to briefing things that I don't trust myself to the inspiration as I used to, and I have here an extensive brief, that I am not going to read to you this morning, on the work of the Organization Committee. I think no one who was here at the conference in March will take exception to the statement by F. M. Raymond, in his very comprehensive general review of the work of that Committee, that, in his opinion, there had been no movement since the founding of the University, in so far as that work might be done by the students, as the work that was started at that conference. When you remember that some forty years has passed without any organized effort of the kind being made, and that this meeting was called and the plans perfected and the whole thing done within a period of thirty days, and consider the results that were accomplished there, I think you will agree that the alumni, as a body, are at least awakened to the needs of the University and also as to their usefulness and value as an asset to that University. Somehow or other, it seems to me, we have rather had the idea for years that when we got our diplomas—and that was a matter of congratulation in itself to a good many of us, I will admit—our duties to the University had ended and that it had done for us all it could, without thinking or charging ourselves as to what we might do for the University. But, I believe, we have gotten beyond that idea and have come to understand now that we owe a great obligation to the University and that the time is here now for us to begin to make payment on that debt.

At the conclusion of the conference, a Committee on Organization was appointed to take, in a manner, general supervision of this work. On that Committee there was placed Senator Lloyd, Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Laylin, Mr. Cohn and myself. Following the conference, we had two or three meetings and outlined in a general way what we thought perhaps the work of this Committee might be. There was more or less fear, or suspicion rather, in the minds of some, that a Committee of this kind was for the purpose of building up a machine, and I think some of our good friends believed that four or five red-necked bosses would be appointed on that Committee. Now, I don't know whether I am able to dispel that idea entirely with my own presence, but if there are any doubts in your minds, I will ask Mr. Laylin to stand up and I am sure all such doubts will be removed. There is no purpose of building up a machine or making a ring or stand-pat bosses or anything of that kind. Our only purpose is to unify the alumni body and get them to work unitedly and harmoniously for the interest of this University.

The time was never more ripe for action of this kind.

I remember one sentence of—and I don't want you to understand that this is all I remember—but I remember this in Dr. Scott's address to us on our graduation in the class of '95. He said that the foundation of the University had been firmly and broadly laid. He said: "The work from this time is that of building up on that foundation." That was 19 years ago, I am sorry to admit, but I have thought very often about the wisdom of that observation of good old Dr. Scott, that in those first 20 or 25 years, in the formative period of the University the things they were most concerned with meant the foundation. They have been laid and settled and become firm, and the thing now to do is build up on this foundation and make a University here, as was so aptly stated in the preface to the Lybarger Bill "worthy of the State of Ohio."

Toward the accomplishment of that end the 5,000 or more alumni can do more, we think, than we have ever dreamed of, and we have felt that inasmuch as the most assistance that we must look for in this matter must come from the law-makers of the State of Ohio, that the active work must be done by the respective alumni of this state. We have, therefore, appointed a Committee in every county in this state, the number of these depending entirely upon the number of alumni in the respective counties. We expect to have these committees unified and harmonized and solidified. The alumni and university friends and families in their counties should work for the best interests of the University. Letters have been sent to all of the Chairmen of all these committees. We have had reports, Mr. President, from more than half of the counties of the state, and without trespassing at any particular length, upon your patience, I want to read, very briefly, extracts from a few of those letters which will indicate more clearly than I can express to you, the manner in which these alumni are interested in this proposition.

(Mr. Sater here read a number of letters from alumni.)

Mr. Sater continued:

We might as well admit that for a long time there has not been on the part of this Association the interest in each other and in the University that there should be. What this committee wants to do is line every member up and keep him in step and have him march along for the rest of the time to the tune of this University.

The President: We want every Ohio State man and woman in this state to be a part of this Association.

Mr. Sater: We accept the amendment. We believe that can be done by this system of organization better than in any way that we could think of. We are receiving letters every day from the members of these committees and the reports coming in are most favorable. We expect to do such personal work as is in our power, and to give such personal attention as we can to each county or neighborhood or city, to the end that when we are supporting an appropriation or policy adopted by those in authority, we can have the representatives from 88 counties standing together, saying this is what the alumni and ex-students of the State of Ohio want, and this is what the University wants.

Aaron Cohn took up the matter of having this Ohio Union building placed on the campus for our accommodation, and by the spirit and enthusiasm that he displayed he got this building. This is the work of one man. Now, the secretary has said this morning, there are 2500 members of this Association. I don't know how many of them are residents of Ohio, perhaps 1500, but if Aaron Cohn,

single handed, could get this building for us, what can 1500 students get at the hands of the legislature, if they go after it with the spirit and enthusiasm of Aaron Cohn?

I was particularly impressed Sunday afternoon with Dr. Thompson's address. I was impressed with that climax—the vision of service. It came home to me in connection with this committee. I believe that with the work of this committee, there opens up before all of us as members of this Association a vision of service that in the next year or two will give us the rating that Illinois, and Minnesota and California and Michigan and Wisconsin and New York for years have given to their institutions; that will enable them not only to hold the men that we want to hold, but will attract to this institution the best men in the country, to the end that this institution, as stated in the Lybarger bill, may be in fact a University worthy of the great State of Ohio.

The President: The work that has been started by this committee is going to be more far-reaching, as Mr. Sater has said, than anything that has ever been done in this State for the University, and all we can do as members is to fall in line and help the committee in every way.

Mr. Mershon: Why limit the educational movement to former students and alumni of the University? Every year there goes a class out from the University, 600 or 700 strong. Why shouldn't they receive this education during the four years of their stay here?

The President: That is certainly something we all expect. Every student that goes out should be a booster for Ohio State and should imbibe enough information to be perfectly qualified to tell people all about the University. The trouble is, I believe, no one felt it was his business to root for Ohio State. They have simply said, "That is a state institution, the legislature will take care of it. I don't think I owe it anything." There has been too much of that heretofore and we must come to realize that everyone is just as much interested in this institution as if it were one of the old line universities. We ought to feel just as much pride in it and be just as anxious to boost it.

Mr. Mershon: Judging by the efforts that this committee will have to put forth and has been putting forth, the people who have heretofore gone through this University have not absorbed any more of that sentiment than their systems could easily stand. I do not see why it would not be a good idea systematically to carry on this movement in the University where we have the students in hand, and why there would not be good results from it.

Mrs. Foulk: It is hard to get the seniors to come to the alumni meeting Commencement week because in Commencement week the seniors have so little time, but if we could get them here as a class and get acquainted, I believe we could keep them.

G. H. Mock: I would like to call attention to a little incident on the campus last evening, and with it I should like to criticize some of the members of the teaching force who are our graduates. I asked a young lady who is connected with the teaching force whether she was going to the alumni meeting, and she said, "No, I am not interested in that." Now, if our teachers on the ground who are eligible and ought to be in the Association, would speak that way, how can we expect to enlist very much of a spirit of loyalty in the students? I think they ought to be gone after good and hard.

The President: As far as getting the senior class here is concerned, I believe those who have had experience with it will tell you that they are about the most illusive bunch

you can find anywhere. There has been a systematic effort made to get word to the senior class. They have been invited to all the functions and to join the Association, but they are so busy that you cannot get them together as a body.

Mr. Laylin: Your committee, as organized, is limited to providing an organization. Mr. Sater has told you that when the organization is developed in each county, the local organization will be furnished with what he terms the "dope" for use in educating prospective candidates and actual candidates for the legislature. Now, right at that point the committee will cease to labor. It can go no further to see that anything is done, and that probably does not fall within the purview of the Association but would come from the Board of Trustees. However, it seems to me, as members of the committee, we have a right to inquire whether we can perform it in the most efficient way and put the matter into effective use as is sometimes done in a campaign of this sort.

Now, with the multiplicity of new enterprises that confronts a very legislature, you cannot get anything through, unless you have what is known in this latter day parlance as a "program." You cannot go to the members of the legislature and ask his mere friendliness to the University, but you have to go before them in their committees and ask for what is really needed. We have had in the General Assembly ever since the Lybarger bill was passed, men who were friendly to this institution but they didn't know its needs or did not know until a period of time so late as to be of little value, so what the University actually wanted was lost.

If we begin to work for a specific thing we can accomplish more than if we wait to the last minute to put our needs before the legislature.

Those of you who are from outside of the state ought to be advised that through the revenue laws and recent enactments it is anticipated that an increase of approximately 14% will result in the grand tax duplicate of the state. In view of that fact, it seems to be the purpose of the Chief Executive to call an extraordinary session of the General Assembly for the purpose of reducing the levy. We ought to be on guard to see that they do not reduce the State University. I think the time is coming when we ought not to have to go before each new General Assembly with our needs, but we ought to begin right now on a program which will give us an adequate endowment fund, because, we will never increase salaries of this institution, unless we increase our endowment fund. What we want is authority to ask the Board of Trustees to formulate, for our use, not only a temporary but a permanent policy so that we may work on that for the improving of our institution.

The President: I believe that matter has all been taken care of by Mr. Sears, who is chairman of the Board of Trustees and also chairman of the Budget Committee which was appointed by the Conference.

Mr. Sater: I am in receipt of a letter this week from Mr. Pomeroy to the effect that a committee composed of Mr. Stone, Pomeroy and Dr. Thompson has already been appointed by the Board of Trustees to co-operate with the Organization Committee, and to have a meeting with our committee.

Mr. Mershon: I think there would be more likelihood of getting hold of the senior class if you do not wait until

they are seniors but would go after them while they are going through college.

The President: We will ask the incoming administration to take in all these things.

Mr. Bissig: I think that suggestion was an excellent one. The difficulty evidently is that the senior class will not come to this Association. Has it ever been tried to have this Association go out and meet that class? In other words, instead of having the meeting here, why not have our own graduates address the young friends at different times during the year and having meetings of the alumni and the different classes. They ought to be told that these alumni associations are all over the country and that Ohio State graduates are ready to help them to find positions, or help them in this way or that.

Mrs. G. A. Anderegg: I would like to know why the women are not recognized in the associations outside of Ohio?

The President: That is a point that the president is intending to take up in his expiring address. The president is most heartily in favor of the women members of our Association. In Pittsburgh we have the women present at least one meeting every year, Ohio State day, although at first there was a little frost in the air. The men brought their wives and some their sweethearts, and we were getting acquainted. Having the meeting strictly informal, it has thawed out completely, and during this year we had not less than three meetings where the ladies were invited. I believe all organizations should recognize the women.

Mrs. Anderegg: I should like some one to suggest that to Chicago.

The President: The president has suggested that to Chicago. A meeting of that kind should be absolutely informal, and I think it will result, after a few meetings, in having just as good a time, and after a while, a better time than any aggregation of men can have together.

Miss Mary Weber: It is very hard for us to hold a meeting in Washington because of lack of loyalty to Ohio State University. I don't think there is enough spirit. Last year we had one fairly good meeting, but at the meeting at which we elected officers there was only six members there.

P. M. Giesy: It has not been a great while since I was a senior so I know something of the problems of the senior. A great many of them cannot spare the money just at this time, and whether that feeling is justified or not, they won't go into it. At the same time, if the association, during the first year or two, could in some manner keep them in touch with University affairs, they would be more likely to go in at some later date.

The President: If there are no further remarks, we will accept the report of this committee made by Mr. Sater and continue the committee. A few weeks or months ago I was notified that Mr. Sears' term as Trustee was very shortly to expire. A committee was appointed to take the matter up with the Governor, and the chairman of this committee, Mr. Sater, gave us a report on.

Mr. Sater: Immediately on receipt of your letter, the committee called on Governor Cox. He received the committee very cordially and spoke of his great interest in the University, but of course he made no promises except that he would appoint an alumnus. Now the matter has run along for more than a month and Mr. Sears continues as a member of the board. For the purpose of bringing the

matter to the attention of this Association, I now move the following resolution:

SEARS RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, Walter J. Sears, of the class of '94, has served for one term as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University with as much credit to himself and honor to this Association as advantage to the University; and,

WHEREAS, By reason of his active, efficient and faithful services throughout this term he has familiarized himself with the needs and possibilities of the various colleges and departments, as well as the activities of the student body, to a degree that makes him at this time, by reason of this experience and knowledge, one of the most valuable members of this board; and,

WHEREAS, In the development and perfection of the plans that are now making for the upbuilding of one University worthy in every respect of the great State of Ohio, this Association is desirous of availing itself further of the progressive and constructive abilities that have characterized the work of Mr. Sears as trustee;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Ohio State University Association at its annual meeting respectfully recommend to his Excellency, Governor James M. Cox, the re-appointment of Mr. Sears as a member of the Board of Trustees, to the end that this body may maintain its representation on the Board of Trustees, and that the mutual interests and general welfare of both this Association and the University may be advanced.

Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor.

The President: I think there will be no need of any discussion. Everybody recognizes the sterling worth of Mr. Sears and his great value to the Board of Trustees.

On being put by the president the motion was unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT INDORSED.

Mr. Selby: Mr. President, in this connection I would like to move the adoption of this resolution:

WHEREAS, Doctor William O. Thompson as president of the Ohio State University, by his marked ability as an executive and his conscientious attention to the many duties pertaining to the high and responsible position which he has held with such credit to himself and honor to the institution for fifteen years past, has succeeded in bringing the University to a proud place among the leading universities of the country; and,

WHEREAS, In the enrollment of students, the increase in the teaching force, and physical equipment, the progress of the University during these years has been almost unprecedented; and,

WHEREAS, This growth and progress in our opinion has been largely due to the untiring activities of President Thompson and the reputation he has acquired thereby throughout the land as an educator and organizer; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That as an appreciation of the faithful, efficient and honorable services, so rendered by Dr. Thompson as president of the University, and his unswerving loyalty and devotion to the advancement of its highest and noblest ends, the Ohio State University Association expresses anew its continuing and increasing confidence in his abilities, and in his adherence to, and maintenance of, those high ideals that can only make for a great University, believing that under his leadership and direction the best and

highest interests of the University will be further served and promoted; and,

Further be it Resolved, That this Association hereby pledges to President Thompson its heartiest co-operation and united support in his efforts towards the realization and accomplishment of the wide visioned plans he has for the advancement and upbuilding of our Alma Mater.

The motion was unanimously carried.

MR. STORER'S REPORT.

The President: This brings us to the report of the president. I am just going to outline some of the high-spots of the past year. The new president entered his duties with fear and trembling. Understanding the wonderful record and the terrific speed which had been attained by his predecessors, Mr. Mershon and Mr. Payne, he felt it was an impossible task for the administration of the past year to even touch the results which had been accomplished before. However, some things have been done. To begin with, the administration undertook to get all the benefit possible from the fortieth anniversary, and there was an effort made to secure an increase in membership resulting from that. The souvenir issue of the *Monthly*, which was a very beautiful and expensive publication, was sent to practically everybody. We received altogether as a result of that campaign something over a hundred new members, including the members of the senior class—a most miserable showing. Later in the fall a new campaign was entered on, and to the great regret of the president, the campaign was based on the new issue of "Who's Who." It was made plain to the non-members that they could only get into this "Who's Who" by becoming members of the Association. Although we received something like 225 or 250 new members, it was not very much more than enough to pay for the expense of that campaign. But the criticisms that came in as a result of that letter were very severe and a surprise to me. I talked to many members of the Association, and the sentiment seemed to be almost unanimous that it was a great mistake to publish a book like that without including the names of all the alumni of the University. The impression went around that the book represented the output of the University. Such never was its intention. It simply meant that "Who's Who" included those who joined the Association. It is not a publication acceptable to the University and it is not acceptable to a great many members of the Association as fully as it would be if it had all the alumni, whether they were members of the Association or not, so we came to the conclusion that it would be a mistake to publish a new edition in the same form, and some plan would have to be worked out by which it could be published with all the names of the alumni included in it.

The plan that met most favor was that of including all the alumni on exactly the same basis, except the names of members of the Association should be published in bold-faced type, and this could be done only by a financial arrangement with the University, and do away with the alumni register. This plan can be worked out, and as the secretary has said the result of this informal ballot seems to show a very large majority in favor of continuing "Who's Who," but with almost as large a majority in favor of including all the alumni.

Now, the result of that membership campaign I gave. That was followed with Ohio State Day, which met with great enthusiasm and was very successful in some parts of the country and in others there seemed to be a total lack

of enthusiasm. There has been some criticism because the University did not send out members of the faculty as heretofore, and believe some plan this year will have to be undertaken to send such men throughout the state.

Immediately following this Ohio State Day, on the 29th of November, the president received the resignation of the secretary, Mr. Warwick. It was a great surprise and it was greeted with some consternation. Mr. Warwick had an offer which was so good he could not refuse it and wished to have the resignation go into effect almost immediately, but was persuaded to stay until December 15th, when he left to take up his work with the Chamber of Commerce of this city. It is work he is peculiarly adapted for and I know the Association wishes him every success in his new undertaking. The selection of a secretary is no small matter. The office requires a man with peculiar characteristics and the president and Board of Directors were in no hurry to select a new secretary, although the work was pursued actively for several months. It was during the time of the conference that we finally were able to secure a man who, we believe, is going to be a great success in the Association and an addition to the University. We persuaded our good friend and fellow alumnus, Mr. Joseph S. Myers, of the only class of '87, to become the secretary of the University Association, and we think in that we did something which is worth while, even if the administration did nothing else in the entire year.

The biggest thing in the past year which has been accomplished and is worthy of note is the conference which we hope will become an annual event. Now, we had as many people here at the conference meeting as here today. That meant a good deal. The chair wants to congratulate the Association on the results of this work and to express the hope that it will be made an annual event. In conclusion I want to urge that personal efforts be made to increase the membership of the Association. I have tried the letter method and souvenir issues of the *Monthly*, and it does no more good than pouring water into a hole, and I know from personal experience that if we as members can approach non-members with good reasons why they should join the Association, they can be brought into it. The thing that we must impress is the fact that this is not a rah-rah Association, but an Association with a definite work to perform and every one joining it can take part in that work.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

I am now going to call for the report of the tellers.

Prof. T. E. French read the report as follows:

We, the undersigned tellers, report the following officers elected:

For President,
LOWRY F. SATER, '95.
For First Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. BISSING, '93.
For Second Vice-President,
MIGNON TALBOT, '92.
For Treasurer,
GEORGE H. MOCK, '91.
For Director,
CARMEL A. THOMPSON, '92.
For Athletic Board,
RALPH W. HOYER, '06,
ERASTUS G. LLOYD, '01.

Signed, T. E. FRENCH, '95,
C. ST. J. CHUBB, JR., '04,
D. J. DEMOREST, '07.

The President: As the retiring president I want to express my great appreciation of the assistance which I have had in the past year in carrying on the work of the Association, and I want to tell you further that it is a great regret that I have to surrender this position at this time. I had hoped that my services would be recognized and I would receive another term, but such was not the will of the committee which made the nominations, and I did not feel like going before the Association on an independent ticket. But can assure you that in surrendering this office I feel that there is no one to whom I could be more happy to deliver it and all of its emoluments and trials and tribulations than to our good friend Mr. Sater. You know how active he is here. He has been the chairman of all our committees practically, and is the moving spirit, apparently, in the Association. I know that the next year will be one of the greatest and best that the Association has ever seen, and I would like to ask that you give him, as I know you will, the same cordial support that you have me. I would ask Mr. Kirker and Mr. Bownocker to escort the aged Mr. Sater to the front and introduce him to the audience.

MR. SATER TAKES CHAIR.

Mr. Sater assumed his office, speaking as follows:

If I shall be able to act in the discharge of the duties of the office of president of this Association as generously as you have persisted in dealing with me for a number of years past, I shall have cleared my mind of many of the misgivings that have come to me since this announcement, in thinking I am following Mershon and Payne and Storer.

There was a time when the presidency of this Association was largely honorary and it is quite as true that at that same time there were some people in it who regarded it as entirely honorary. But that time is past. It has come to entirely honorary. But that time is past. It has come to advent of Mr. Mershon and my sympathy—I say to you and Mr. Mershon and this Association—my sympathy for you as you undertook to rejuvenate and galvanize into life this half morbid organization shut off entirely anything but gratitude for the manner in which that work had been done. My sympathy was for Mr. Payne. I thought of him as a Martin Van Buren following Andrew Jackson, but he was a second Andrew and went at it as courageously as Mr. Mershon. I regret, Mr. Storer, the fact that you were not given a second and even a third term. I know of no one more worthy than yourself, and if I had been on that nominating committee your every wish would have been granted, but it was not for me to determine the successor, and the King is dead and the fledgling is in the chair.

Now, in regard to this matter of vision, I know that the vision that most of you have is akin to what I had for Mr. Mershon—sympathy. I appreciate that and the feeling is not misplaced, but if in this vision I can have the co-operation, greater co-operation that you have given to those three good men, I hope when my term shall have expired there shall be some of you at least that may have the kindly feelings for me that I have for Mershon and for Payne and Storer.

As the hour is very late and dinner is getting cold and since I have an entire year before me in which to do the talking, I will desist at this time.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. Edward Orion, Jr.: I move that a vote of thanks be given the officers and committees for the good work they

have done during the past year.

Motion was seconded and on being put by the president was unanimously carried.

Miss Bell: In view of the sentiment that has been so generally expressed this morning as to the feeling of the undergraduate body and among the Association, I would suggest and perhaps make a motion that a vote of very cordial thanks and appreciation be extended for the splendid cantata which was rendered by the undergraduate body. The members who heard it will realize it is one of the most beautiful additions to the Commencement exercises we have ever had.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Laylin: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the Glee Club boys who have participated in our alumni exercises.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The President: Has the Committee on Revision of the Constitution any report to make?

Mr. Storer: That committee has not been appointed but the resolution was passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors and the understanding is that that will be turned over to the new board with the suggestion that the amendments be printed in the *Monthly* and discussed and officially voted on.

The President: The committee will be appointed in due season.

On motion the meeting then adjourned, at 12:15 P. M.

Ohio State University Standing

The following is a condensed outline of the report of the committee as submitted by Mr. W. F. Bissing, of New York City, to the Annual Meeting of the Association, June 16:

"The standing of a University depends primarily upon the personnel of its faculty. It is self-evident therefore that every possible precaution should be taken in the selection of new members of the instructional force and that every possible effort should be made to retain in its service the strong men of the faculty. Bearing upon this question the Committee desires to call attention to the following facts:

"1.—Attention is called to the growing custom of appointing all new instructors, except those whose reputations have already been established, for a definite trial period, say three years, with the understanding that at the end of the period the University is under no obligations to retain them. The advocates of this custom claim that it is possible in this way to more readily remove from the teaching force any instructor whose continued service is not likely to add to the strength of the University. This custom does not prevail at the Ohio State University.

"2.—The Committee also calls attention to the fact that in many colleges and universities there is a regular system of promotion. For each rank, except that of professor, there is a minimum and maximum salary. A new appointment to any rank is made at the minimum salary with regular yearly increases, say \$100.00 until the maximum is reached. The promotion to the next higher rank is then only made in case the work of the instructor has been such as to warrant such an advance. This custom does not prevail at the Ohio State University.

"3.—The retention of the strong men in the university faculty is primarily a matter of salary. In this connection the Committee desires to call attention to the following facts:

"The median salary paid to professors at Ohio State is about \$2300.00, while the median salary paid to professors of universities of equal rank is about \$3455.00. Again at Ohio State only three per cent of those holding the title of full professors receive a salary of over \$3200.00, while at other institutions of like rank over forty per cent of those holding full professorships receive a salary above this figure.

"4.—In this connection it is appropriate to discuss the

relation of the Ohio State University to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, for there is no doubt but that the universities not on the accepted list of the Foundation, especially those not paying high salaries, are becoming seriously handicapped in their efforts to secure and keep men of established reputation. The requirements for admission to the Carnegie Foundation are as follows:

"(a) The institution must be that of higher education and of such a character that graduation from a four-year high school course or equivalent training is a prerequisite thereof.

"(b) An institution to be ranked as a college must have at least six professors giving their entire time to college and university work, a course of four full years in liberal arts and sciences and should require for admission not less than the usual four years of academic or high school preparation or its equivalent in addition to the pre-academic or grammar school studies.

"(d) If the institution is one that is tax supported, it must be in receipt of an annual income of not less than \$100,000.00.

"It is evident, therefore, that the University technically meets the requirements proposed by the Foundation for admission to its accepted list. It would seem that the failure of the University to be accepted by the Foundation is due solely to what the Carnegie Foundation believes to be a lack of systematic organization of the forces of higher education in the state. It may be added that consistent effort is now being made by the state educational institutions to devise an efficient means of co-operation, which it is hoped may meet the objections urged by the Foundation.

"The entrance requirements to the University are, on the whole, fully as high as the entrance requirements of other standard universities; indeed, the University has been a leader in the establishment of advanced entrance requirements. The Colleges of Agriculture, Arts, Philosophy and Science, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Dentistry, all require the full fifteen units. As yet the College of Pharmacy requires but eleven, while that of Veterinary Medicine requires but eight. (A unit is defined to be the equivalent of a course of study continuing through a school year and covering in the aggregate not less than 120 clock hours of class-room work, two hours of manual training

or laboratory being equivalent to one hour of class-room work.)

"The function of a university is two-fold: 'first, the discovery of knowledge; second, the dissemination of knowledge.' More and more attention is being given to the first of these functions and it is safe to say that the standing of a university today depends largely upon the extent of the scholarly work done and contribution of knowledge made by the members of the instructional force. No university can gain a commanding position today unless a spirit for such work permeates the entire atmosphere of the university. The members of the instructional force must be given opportunity for such work and their attitude towards productive scholarship should largely determine their right to promotion.

"Again a real university is being judged to a constantly increasing extent by the standing of its professional schools and especially of its Graduate School. In fact, a well-developed Graduate School and at least one professional school with advanced entrance requirements (not less than one year of collegiate work) are the prerequisites for admission to the Association of American Universities. It is to be noted that beginning with the next academic year the College of Law requires one year of collegiate work for entrance—this to be increased to two years in 1915. Likewise, the College of Medicine requires one year of college work, this to be raised to two years in 1916.

"The Committee also calls attention to the fact that our University has been criticised upon the ground that too little attention is given to efficient publicity and in this connection desires to quote from a letter written by Dr. Slosson, Literary Editor of the Independent, who made an extended study of a number of typical universities: 'The only thing that struck me was the fact that so fine an institution (as Ohio State) was so little known and appreciated by the outside world at large in comparison with less important universities.'

"To judge of the standing of the members of the faculties is a difficult task and one entirely beyond the scope of the Committee. However, attention is called to the fact that in the list of the one thousand most eminent men of science tabulated by Professor Cattell, ten were, at the time of the tabulation, professors in the Ohio State University. While this number is not large, yet it is equal to or larger than the number connected with many universities more widely and favorably known than Ohio State.

"Finally, it may be added that in the classification of colleges and universities made by Professor Babcock of the Federal Bureau of Education, Ohio State is in the first class, while of the 73 that are on the accepted list of the Carnegie Foundation, 29 are in the second class."

The President: Professor McPherson and Miss Cochran helped make this report and we feel that the committee was especially qualified to make such a report. The question of the standing of the University is one which affects the alumni and students of the institution, and we are hearing on all sides the statements that the University does not stand up with others—it is not as fine a University, does not have the entrance requirements, does not have the class-room work, does not give as good a degree. Those are things that we are all most vitally interested in and we must thrash the subject out to completion. If the University doesn't come up to the highest grade we must know it and take steps to raise its rank to the highest. We are old

enough, some of us, to have sons and daughters back here in the University. I for one, want to know if I send my boys and girls back here that they are going to have as good an education as any college in the country can give them. If they don't get it, I have to apologize to all my neighbors and friends for sending them here.

Prof. F. L. Landacre, '95:—It seems to me that a report that contains so many excellent things, and one which is likely to have some effect with the Alumni Association and Board of Trustees, ought not to leave out a suggestion of the one thing that does make a university and that is the amount of research. I feel that the more we are examined with regard to our class room work and equipment, the better we are known in regard to our standing and it should be given consideration in this report. In mentioning this matter to Professor McPherson, it seems that his modesty in regard to the graduate school has influenced this report. It is a question of modesty that I do not like, because, I think, it militates against this school, and I should like to know if this report that is to go into the hands of the Board of Visitors can in justice fail to recognize this one very important thing, the most important item that the University can engage in. If it is a matter of modesty, I think it is carried too far.

Mr. Bissing: We welcome the suggestion in regard to the graduate school and shall certainly incorporate it in a fuller report.

Mr. A. D. Selby, '93: There are one or two things in the report that should be emphasized. I have in mind the matter of publicity—organized publicity on behalf of the institution. The question occurs to me, how may salaries be improved by this association or by other organizations connected with the University? How can this be done through an organization such as we style ourselves. The Ohio State University Association, in some effective manner without having its presentation reflect upon the members of the faculty who are purely interested in this, as a reflection of selfish interest on behalf of those drawing the salaries. We certainly would not want this to appear and be given as the real cause and real basis for organized activity. Either through this association or some other organized force in the state these two things must go together. The institution must be better known and that will bring a larger amount of support to be contributed in salaries. I do not know that I have any suggestions to offer, since none have been offered by the committee, but I do wish to repeat the question, how can we organize for publicity for the institution in which we are so deeply interested.

Mr. Webber moved that the report be accepted and the committee continued.

Mr. Bissing: I would like to amend that the report be accepted and that it be referred to the Board of Visitors for further investigation. I speak as an alumnus and not as a member of the faculty. I speak, in a measure, from an outside point of view—living out of the state, but I have great interest in this subject and in this institution. This is a subject which goes to the vitals and it would be unfair to the faculty to have any of them on a committee of this kind. The question has already been raised that we must be very careful to show that the faculty is not interested in this at all except as all men are, so that the

people who should deal with this are the Board of Visitors or a special committee of the alumni. I would therefore like to offer that as a substitute to Mr. Webber's motion.

Mr. Webber: I have been threatened by Miss Cockins and I really do have some regard for Prof. McPherson in the matter. I suggest that a committee be named out of the Board of Visitors to get busy on the report.

The President: I believe the chair has no authority to name a committee of the Board of Visitors.

Mr. Bissing: Let it be referred to the Board of Visitors.

The President: As one of the enviable parties that has recently been elected to this Board of Visitors, I will promise to bring this up at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime, I would like to hear from Mr. Mershon, who is the father of the Board of Visitors.

Mr. Mershon: I don't see that it makes very much difference whether the committee is continued or not. The Board of Visitors is in a position and authorized to procure and demand help wherever it may see fit to do it. Therefore, if, as is extremely likely, the Board of

Visitors require more help from this Committee, I think it will come back to the Committee and ask for that additional assistance. Now, I think there is probably some ground for the objection that has been made for the continuance of the Committee as now constituted, as a Committee of the Association, but there should be no objection to the Board of Visitors calling upon the present members of that Committee, after it had been disbanded, to continue their work.

The President: Speaking for the Association, the chair wants to say that the sentiment has been pretty strong that we must find out what the actual status of the University is and remove some of this idle talk. I undertake this work we are not in any way doing so from the idea that the University is not entitled to the standing, but from the fact that it does not receive the recognition it ought to have. We only want to know if something cannot be done. The work probably belongs to the Board of Visitors and if that Board will undertake it, it should be referred to them.

Mr. Bissing's amendment prevailed. The amended motion was then put by the President and carried.

Fiscal Report of the Secretary

Columbus, Ohio, June 1st, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State University Association:

Gentlemen:

I have the honor of submitting to you the following statement concerning the activities of the Secretary of the Association, extending from June 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1914.

GENERAL REPORT

Balance in Ohio National Bank June 1st, 1913	\$1521.37	
Total Receipts collected by the Association	5800.95	
	\$7322.32	
Total Expenditures by the Association	5668.15	
		\$1454.17
Cash Receipts turned in to the Treasurer, but not deposited until after the book was balanced	452.15	
	\$1002.02	
Voucher Checks Nos. 438, 443, and No. 450 thru 458 inclusive, outstanding June 1st, 1914	236.72	
Balance in Ohio National Bank June 1st, 1914	\$1238.74	
Deposit in West Side Bldg. & Loan Association	\$ 103.66	
Deduct error in balance on deposit	.03	
	\$ 103.63	
Interest on Deposit	2.06	\$ 105.69
Total Resources June 1st, 1914		\$1344.43

ITEMIZED REPORT

RECEIPTS

Balance in Ohio National Bank June 1st, 1913	\$1521.37	
Cash Receipts June 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1914 as follows:		
Subscription to Alumni Organization Fund	\$1256.00	
Dues from Old Members	2639.00	
Dues from Subscribers	25.00	
Initiation Fees and Dues Former Students	283.00	
Initiation Fees and Dues Graduates	711.00	
Subscribers to Ohio State University Monthly	35.00	
Advertising (Ohio State University Monthly)	213.50	
Miscellaneous	638.45	\$5800.95

\$7322.32

EXPENDITURES

Salaries:		
H. S. Warwick (Bonus)	\$ 165.45	
H. S. Warwick (Commission on Advertising)	108.75	
Secretary and Stenographer (June, 1913)	190.00	
Editor Ohio State University Monthly	540.00	
Clerical Help	\$ 428.27	
Printing	61.15	
Postage (Office)	364.00	
Office Supplies	213.99	
Office Equipment	24.00	
Traveling Expense (Req. Nos. 336 and 361)	39.55	
Miscellaneous	436.02	
Postage (Ohio State University Monthly)	339.42	

Printing (Ohio State University Monthly)	2818.80	
Incidentals (Ohio State University Monthly)	138.75	\$5868.15
		\$1454.17
Voucher Checks not cashed (See above).		236.72
		\$1690.89
Money turned over to Treasurer, but not deposited in time for the June 1st balance.	452.15	
Balance (as per bank book) June 1st, 1914.	\$1238.74	
Deposit in West Side Bldg. & Loan Assn. (including interest)		105.69
Total Deposits June 1st, 1914.		\$1344.43

APPROPRIATION BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Total Appropriation for the year 1913-1914.	\$2400.00
Salary paid to the Secretary, Stenographer and Bookkeeper	1768.33
Balance due the Association June 1st, 1914.	\$ 631.67

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MONTHLY 1913-14	
Postage	\$ 339.42
Printing	2818.80
Incidentals	138.75
Total Expenditures for the year 1913-14.	\$3296.97

ADVERTISING OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MONTHLY 1913-14

Total Amount of Advertising secured.	\$448 00
Amount collected thru May 31st, 1914, inclusive	213.50
Balance to be collected June 1st, 1914.	\$ 234.50

RECEIPTS ENTITLED MISCELLANEOUS

Extra copy of the O. S. U. Monthly.	\$.15
Extra copy of Who's Who.	.25
Extra copies O. S. U. Monthly.	.50
Telephone Charges (E. V. Reed, Feb. 12, 1913)	1.00
Fifty copies of Reprint October Monthly	2.25
Refund on Requisitions Nos. 378 and 379 (H. S. Warwick)	37.50
Refund on Foreign Money Order (Karl T. Webber)	.15
One thousand extra copies February, 1914, Monthly	80.00
Extra copy of the O. S. U. Monthly.	.15
Refund on Clipping Service (Ohio News Bureau Co.)	12.50
Forty-five hundred extra copies July, 1913, Monthly (Fortieth Anniversary Number)	500.00
	\$ 634.45

EXPENDITURES ENTITLED MISCELLANEOUS

Req. No.		
289		
290		
291	Incidental Expense of the Fortieth Anniversary	\$ 15.20
292		
294		
299	Sears & Simpson Company (15 Badges)	3.25
301	Western Union Telegraph Co.	4.21
302	W. E. Langdon (Accountant)	15.63
309	Postal Telegraph Co.	.65
312	Drayage (Jas. Penn Co.) Hauling alumni information signs to the depots in the city at Commencement)	1.00
313	Multigraph Work (Johnston Service). Letters to Seniors and to those attending Commencement, 1913	6.89
318	Baker Art Gallery (13 frames for University Towers)	14.30
320	Ohio News Bureau Co. (Publicity for 3 months)	12.50
328	H. S. Warwick—Entertainment of R. E. Brakeman, President of Alabama Alumni Association, on Sept. 13, 1913	3.00
342	Ohio State University—Service of the Citizen's Telephone Co. from June 30th thru Dec. 31st, 1913	9.00
346	Western Union Telegraph, October, 1913	2.21
362	W. R. Kimmel, Treasurer of Student Council—Expense entailed in organization work in student body for "Ohio State Day"	4.83
364	The Champlin Printing Co., 50 copies Reprint Page 24 October Monthly	2.25
365	Chemical Supply Store—Paper and Twine to wrap literature sent out Ohio State Day time	.47
366	A. G. Geren—100 Panorama Views	1.00
368	Johnston Letter Service—9 issues "Daily Ginger Snaps"	15.75
369	Johnston Letter Service—200 multigraphed letters for the "Get Acquainted Dinner at Chicago"	1.45
372	Sears & Simpson Co.—Copies of the President's Address, Name Tags and Programs for Ohio State Day	53.25
374	Western Union Telegraph Co.—Long Distance Calls to "Ohio State Day" Chairmen	32.95
375	John G. Belknap—Renewal of Webber Bond	10.00
382	United States Telephone Co.—Long Distance Calls during November, 1913	1.89

392	H. W. Krumm, Postmaster - Stamps for mailing Alumni and Former Students of Ag- ricultural College in regard to luncheon to be held Feb. 4, 1914	7.50	
419	Sears & Simpson Co.—Cards, Postage, Badges and Programs for "First Annual Confer- ence," March 27th and 28th, 1914	94.40	
421	Johnston Letter Service—Multi- graphed Letters for "First An- nual Conference"	4.30	
436	R. M. King (Public Stenogra- pher) Reporting the "First Annual Conference," March 27th and 28th, 1914	27.40	
437	Hiss Stamp Works—Three Plain Moulds for use on Delin- quent statements	1.00	
449	H. W. Krumm, Postmaster— Postal Cards and Stamps for Ballots—Election of Officers, 1914	75.00	
450	Johnston Letter Service—Letter to Association Chairmen in Ohio	4.00	
453	Ohio State University—Citizens' Telephone Service from Dec. 31st, 1913, thru June 30th, 1914	9.00	
454	Western Union Telegraph Co. (April and May, 1914)	1.74	
			\$ 436.02

MEMBERSHIP

Members received by the Secretary from June 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1914, inclusive:		
Members prior to June 1st, 1913	2123	
New Members at \$3.00	324	
New Members at \$2.00	11	
Subscribers at \$1.00	1	
Subscribers at \$2.00	12	
Total Membership June 1st, 1914	2471	
The Membership in the Association is divided as follows:		
Ex-Student Members prior to June 1st, 1913	450	
Ex-Student Members secured from June 1st, 1913 to June 1st, 1914	97	547
Graduate Members prior to June 1st, 1913	1673	
Graduate Members secured from June 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1914	251	1924
Total Membership June 1st, 1914	2471	

ALUMNI ORGANIZATION FUND

Total Subscription to Alumni Organi- zation Fund	\$6958.25
Collections made prior to June 1st, 1913	\$4527.61

Collections made from June 1st, 1913,
to June 1st, 1914

1256.00 5783.61

Balance of subscriptions outstanding
June 1st, 1914

\$1174.64

Respectfully submitted,
Jos. S. MYERS, *Secretary*.

Approved by
KARL T. WEBBER, *Treasurer*.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1913-14

Columbus, Ohio, June 15th, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of The Ohio State Uni-
versity Association:

Balance at Ohio National Bank, June
11th, 1913

\$1521.37

Received from the Secretary and de-
posited between June 11th, 1913,
and June 10th, 1914

\$5893.95

Deposit entered by Ohio National
Bank of check returned for want
of funds and collected Sept. 4th,
1913

2.00 5895.95

Total cash deposits as shown by
pass book

\$7417.32

Expenditures as shown by vouchers is-
sued, Nos. 288 to 458, inclusive

\$5868.15

Expenditures as shown by debit slip of
Ohio National Bank of Aug. 18th,
1913

2.00

\$5870.15

Deduct outstanding vouchers, issued, but
not paid:

No. 443

\$ 3.00

No. 452

12.00

\$ 15.30 5854.85

Balance at Ohio National Bank as
shown by pass book June 10, 1914

\$1562.47

Deposit at West Side Bldg. & Loan
Association, June 11th, 1913

\$ 101.61

Interest on Deposit, 1913-14

4.08 \$ 105.69

Cash Balance in hands of the Treas-
urer, June 10th, 1914

\$1668.16

Received from Secretary and deposited
at Ohio National Bank, June 15th,
1914

\$ 141.75

68.35 210.00

Vouchers issued June 15th, 1914, but not paid by
bank, Nos. 459 to 472, inclusive

\$1878.26

662.13

Deduct Vouchers No. 443 and 452 outstanding

\$1216.13

15.30

Actual balance for 1914-15, after all outstand-
ing vouchers are paid

\$1200.83

Respectfully submitted,
KARL T. WEBBER, *Treasurer*.

Certified correct,
W. E. LANGDON, C. P. A.
Per C. V. FEARN.



Annual Report for Ohio Union

Judge Samuel G. Osborn, '97, presented the following report to the Association as member of the Board of Overseers of Ohio Union:

I herewith submit for your consideration a copy of the report as submitted to the Board of Overseers by Edward L. Drake, Manager of Ohio Union:

"Answering your request for a report of the result of operation of The Ohio Union for the fiscal year to date, I desire to submit the following, divided into a report of the financial condition up to May 1st, and a report of the social activities.

"Our statement for April 30th shows a loss of \$1287 since June 30th, 1913. Of this amount \$973.66 was lost between June 30th and September 30th. This is accounted for by the small patronage of the revenue producing departments during the summer term and the closing of these departments from August 9th to September 15th, during which period there was no school. Had we closed the dining room during the summer term the fixed expense such as interest on the debt, yearly salaries, janitor service, house cleaning, etc., would have amounted to about \$750 and the Board of Overseers felt that the small additional loss was justified by a moral obligation to keep the Union in operation during all term of school. On April 30th, 1913, the loss was \$1554.27, for the same period this year the loss was, as stated above, \$1287, a gain of \$267.27, in favor of this year. There have been some unavoidable expenses this year which we did not have last, notably individual towels, as required by the State Board of Health. These so far this year have cost us \$284.75 and we have paid out \$85 for repairs to the billiard tables and the cigar case.

"You understand the loss does not include the student dues. Out of them we have paid this year \$2000 on the debt, which originally amounted to \$13,000 and is now \$6000, and have paid for new equipment \$465, the principal item being a steam table for the kitchen, costing \$210. Since April 30th we have installed a soda fountain costing \$400, our ability for paying cash for it saving us \$42.

"There is no doubt that the income from the different departments would be more than the expense if it were not for the numerous vacations, when a great deal of expense goes with little or

no income. Our monthly statements show that we have made a small profit in the months when there were no vacations or short ones. When there were long vacations like that of 16 days in December and that of 10 days in April, our fixed expenses have thrown a heavy loss on us.

"Last year the daily average number of meals served, exclusive of banquets, was about 550 until the close of the Short Agricultural course, and after that time about 460. This year it was about 700 until February 1st, when it was greatly reduced owing to the closing of the short course and the large number dropped after the first semester's examinations. At present it is a little in excess of 500. On one day this winter we served 984 meals, including banquets. While the number of meals served this year is much larger than last the profits are not correspondingly larger, owing to the increased cost of supplies. Meats cost us from one-half a cent to four cents a pound more than last year, but we did not raise our prices or reduce the portions served.

"I should like to say a word in regard to the relation of the proposed dormitory system to the financial success of the Union. On Saturdays and Sundays we serve about 150 meals less than on the other days of week and if the weather on one of these two days happens to be bad, the difference is even greater. The reason for this is that practically all of our patrons pass in bad weather, go to the nearest place, yet we must keep for seven days kitchen force large enough to take care of the five large days.

"In regard to the Social side of the Union, I may say that it is being used by a constantly increasing number of students. There are times when we have not rooms for all the organizations wishing to have meetings in the building in one evening.

"A new feature this year is the open house night, a number of which have been held. On these evenings a small admission is charged. Dancing is provided on two floors, refreshments served and everything, including billiards, is free after the admission fee is paid. At the first open house there was an estimated attendance of 900 people and at the second one 1300. This taxed the accommodations of the building to such an extent that since that time these nights have been for the members of two classes at a time. They have proven very popular with the student body,

have served to widen the circle of acquaintance and have provided a cheap, wholesome amusement. They have not been quite self-sustaining but we feel that the social advantages quite outweigh the small financial loss.

"This year a number of dinners and dances have been given in the Union by organizations of Starling-Ohio Medical University, and several dinners for organizations of the Columbus High Schools. I have encouraged these, feeling that next year Starling-Ohio will be a part of the University and that a large proportion of the Columbus High Schools enter Ohio State it is well to get them acquainted with the Union as soon as possible.

"We offered the kitchen to the Home Economics department of the University, but they Economics department of the University, but they

felt that they were not at present equipped to handle it as a laboratory. The Board has unanimously agreed to place the kitchen and dining room under a trained woman, preferably a graduate of our own or some other department of Home Economics. We hope to have such a woman in charge, at least by the coming school year.

"The Board of Overseers have placed a box in the Union where any suggestions or complaints can be filed, and they will be only too glad to consider the same. We also make a specialty of having dinners on Sunday when we like to have the members of the Alumni attend and thus see for themselves what good work the Union is doing. In conclusion I might say that the opinion of the Board is that it will be only a short time when the Union will be showing a profit instead of a loss and that we are always glad to have the members visit us at any time."

Necrology Report

PATRIARCHS

Herman Street, '80.
Miss Henrietta Smith, '80.
Burr H. Hamilton, '79.
Arthur G. Tyron, '80, August 17, 1912, near Willoughby.
Irvin Linson, '82.
Amor W. Sharp, Ex. '87, Jan. 21, 1914, in Columbus.

GRADUATES

Moses Craig, '89, '96, Aug. 3, 1913, Scituate, Mass.
Geo. E. McCullough, '94, Gratiot Beach, Mich.
John T. Miller, '98, Oct. 2, 1913.
Chas. J. Naddy, '99, Columbus, Nov. 15, 1909.
Chas. S. Mead, '04, Ft. Collins, Col., Jan. 17, 1914.
Harold Lee Croy, '06, Toledo, Nov. 3, 1913.
Rhea Grace Griffiths, '06, Columbus, June, 1913.
W. O. Dean, '07, Aug. 8, 1913.
Delbert D. Moore, '09, Columbus, Aug. 9, 1913.
Lester Ogden, '10, Columbus, Jan. 30, 1914.
Dr. Martin Gehres, '10, Conway, O., Jan. 12, 1914.
Elmer Crafts, '11, American Fork, Utah, Oct. 18, 1914.
Frank Everett, Arts, '10, Columbus, 1913.
Miss Helen Tilden, '12, at Congress Lake, Canton, O., July 23, 1913.

Francis C. Truman, '12, Congress Lake, Canton, O., July 23, 1913.

Carl H. Bates, Law, '04, Lancaster, O., May 25, 1914.
Dr. Wyatt E. Ralston, Lima, O., Dec. 18, 1913.

EX-STUDENTS

Oscar W. Reed, '94, Yellow Springs, O., 1906.
Paul Portor Carlike, '97, Mt. Vernon, O., Nov. 6, 1913.
E. L. Jones, '98, July 11, 1911.
Freeman C. Cormas, '98, Jan. 4, 1910.
Wm. R. Price, '00, 1906.
Allen J. True, '00, April 4, 1907.
Edmund M. Sharpe, '00, Berlin, O.
Edwin David Williams, '04, Chillicothe.
Wm. C. Krout, '04, Van Wert, O.
Ferdinand A. Shuman, '04, Ira, O.
Hugh Dooley, '04, 1910.
Edgar W. Seed, '09, Enid, Okla., Sept. 14, 1913.
John A. Scatterday, '11, Columbus, September, 1913.
Wm. Roll, '11, 1911.
Frederick W. Huston, '12, 1913.
Shepard D. Tyler, '11, Ashland, O., April, 1914.
R. Allen, Watson, '17.
Robert L. Culbertson, '17, Columbus, 1914.

Faculty Notes

Clarence Perkins of the department of European history, and Mrs. Perkins are making a traveling tour of Switzerland and other parts of Europe.

Prof. W. H. Siebert, of the department of European history will devote part of the vacation to research work in Nova Scotia.

Dean J. V. Denney and Mrs. Denney will spend part of the summer attending the Shakespeare Anniversary at Stratford-on-Avon.

Professor George W. McCoard and Professor W. W. Boyd will make a tour of Europe, leaving New York, June 26.

Prof. Ludwig Lewisohn, of the department of German, has received the degree of Doctor of Literature from the College of Charleston, of which he is a graduate. Mrs. Lewisohn has just had a play accepted in New York.

Professor George L. Livingston, of the department of agronomy, is in Germany, investigating crop production.

Prof. Edward Orton, of the Ceramics department, and dean of the College of Engineering, and Mrs. Orton will spend the summer in Germany and Switzerland.

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